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GDR EXPRESSES SUPPORT TO ALBANIA'S ANTI-CHINA CAMPAIGN

LD141147Y Tirana ATA in English 0923 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

["The Reactionary Act the Chinese Leadership Committed Is Revolting to the Conscience of Every Honest Man in the World: The Red Banner of Revolution and Marxism-Leninism Will Be Raised Higher in Heroic Socialist Albania"--ATA headline]

[Excerpt] Tirana, 14 Sep, ATA--Marxist-Leninists and friends of Albania from East Germany have sent a letter to the Embassy of the PSR of Albania in Berlin. The letter reads in part:

We learned with indignation about the news of the arbitrary, anti-Albanian and anti-Marxist act of the Peking leaders. This step shows that China has entered the road of its transformation into an imperialist superpower.

We are deeply convinced that the Albanian people, led by the Party of Labour with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, will emerge from this plot still more steeled and more determined than any [words indistinct].

The study of the letter addressed to the CP of China makes all the world understand on whose side the truth is, on whose side is Marxism-Leninism.

The leadership of the Chinese Communist Party is not original in its acts, because it pursues the same traces of the Khrushchevite revisionists.

We consider today and will consider in the future too every attack against Albania as an attack against us, against the world proletariat, against all the sincere and honest men and hands of Albania. We say this to all the imperialists and revisionists of every hue.

ZERI I POPULLIT COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN IRAN

LD171126Y Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

["Inevitable End Lies in Store for the Rotten Regime of Iran"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 17 Sep, ATA--In its commentary on the situation in Iran, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes among the other things:

The outburst of the people's revolt are not the first during the sanguinary rule of the Iranian medieval regime, but this time the class contradictions in that country have been aggravated as never before. The people does not endure the situation any longer.

The corrupted police administration of the royal court, the double oppression of the owners and native tenants and of the foreign capital with the U.S. one at the head who have turned Iran into a semicolony, weigh down on the back of the people.

Further on the newspaper stresses that the Iranian feudal regime does not stop before any crime. On the other hand, political and demogogic manoeuvrings are done to avoid the indignation of the oppressed people.

Concerning the so-called opposition, the newspaper writes that the religious chieftains and the "liberal bourgeoisie" are exploiting the indignation of the people to preserve their privileges, even to increase them. They want to replace an exploitation with another one.

It is clear, stresses ZERI I POPULLIT, that the liquidation of the satrap regime of shah will be a great victory of the Iranian people, but not everything. Their true salvation is that for which the genuine patriots, the progressive and revolutionary Iranian forces with the workers' and peasants' communist party of Iran in the lead are fighting for: The road of the armed struggle to overthrow the reactionary regime, for true national and social liberation.

Further on, the newspaper writes that its friends and its foreign allies with the U.S. imperialists at the head have made haste to come to the assistance of the regime of shah. Washington wants to preserve its privileges and positions in this strategic region rich in oil, that's why it renders every support to the regime of shah.

These days there was also confirmed in various forms the backing of the Moscow social imperialists for the shah of Iran for the same expansionist aims of U.S. imperialism. In this situation, when the Iranian people are clashing tit for tat with the reactionary regime of shah and are shedding their blood to win the genuine freedom, the Chinese leaders too openly revealed with the visit of Hua Kuo-feng to Iran, their political and ideological support for the sanguinary Iranian regime. They shamelessly declare that the shah of Iran, this murderer and hangman of the Iranian people "is a sincere friend of the Chinese people" at the same time. Their press presents the events in Iran with the language of the communications of the court of the shah, describing the demonstrators as "disturbers of order", "extremists" etc.

The present events in Iran, concludes the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, are a new testimony to the savagery of the Iranian reactionary regime, but at the same time, they warn of the inevitable end which lies in store for this odious regime. Neither the attempts of the regime of shah, nor the support of its friends, the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet social imperialists and Chinese revisionists will save it.

LLESHI EXTENDS GREETINGS ON MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU152015Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to President Jose Lopez Portillo of the United States of Mexico: On the occasion of your national holiday, the anniversary of the proclamation of Mexico's independence, it is my pleasure to convey to you and to the Mexican people sincere greetings and best wishes for the development and prosperity of the United States of Mexico. May the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries develop constantly.

Shehu Meets Mexican Envoy

AU152016Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Carlos Gutierrez Macias, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The meeting was also attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile.

Foreign Minister Attends Reception

LD161206Y Tirana ATA in English 0928 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 16 Sep, ATA--On occasion of the national day of the Meixcan people, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Carlos Gutierrez Macias, gave a reception at the embassy seat, yesterday.

Present were the Foreign Minister Nesti Nase, the Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha, and other invitees. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representatives accredited to the PSR of Albania.

BULGARIAN PAPER NOTES ALBANIAN GEOLOGISTS' SUCCESSES

AU152115Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Sep 78 p 8 AU

[BTA report from Tirana: "Successes of Albanian Geologists"]

[Text] Tirana, 31 Aug, BTA--Albanian geologists are achieving considerable successes in research and processing of their country's natural resources. As the ATA agency has reported, the workers in this branch have overfulfilled their tasks in the research and prospecting of chrome, copper, iron nickel, hard coal, and other deposits.

Thanks to these successes, Albania is now producing within 3 days as much chrome as it produced throughout the entire year of 1938, and within 1 day as much hard coal as it used to produce within the entire year of 1938, and it produces within 6 days as much copper as it used to produce throughout the entire year of 1946. Efforts are presently concentrated on the research of deposits of coke-hard coal; iron ore, phosphorous and asbestos deposits, the existence of which the Albanian geologists have evidence for.

Workers in this sector are firmly resolved to overfulfill their tasks, despite the economic sabotage of the Chinese leadership, which has stopped assistance to Albania and withdrew its specialists from this country. In comparison with the former 5 year plan period, the production of chrome has increased by 47 percent. The production of copper--by 55 percent, and the production of iron-nickel concentrate has increased 3.3 times, while the production of hard coal has increased twice, etc.

JOURNAL REPORTS CLASS STRUGGLE AS FACTOR OF PEOPLE'S UNITY

AU161350Y Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Aug 78 Issue 8 pp 50-57 AU

[Pirro Kondi article: "The Consolidation of Unity Is Achieved Through Constant Class Struggle"]

[Excerpts] From the first day of its founding, the party has continually posed the need for strengthening the unity of the people and the unity between the people and the party as a fundamental task, and considered them to be a militant unity of interests, thoughts and actions. It has worked to steel them continually in the fire of the struggle and for the struggle in the past against the invaders and traitors, for national and social liberation, for war being waged currently against all internal and external enemies, to build socialism, to defend and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist homeland and to constantly promote the revolution.

It may appear at times that unity and the class struggle cannot coalesce. In fact, unity cannot be conceived without class struggle. As is known in our country, this unity was created through a bitter class struggle and has been and is being constantly strengthened again through such a bitter and uninterrupted struggle. Unity and the clash of opposites constitute an objective law of the materialistic dialectic, which finds its reflection both in nature and in society.

A unity which conceals contradictions and in which revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries, the oppressed and the oppressors, progressive and conservatives may live "in peace"--this is a false unity whose life cannot be a long one. Sooner or later it breaks down and decomposes and it bursts like a soap bubble. The irreconcilable can under no circumstances be reconciled. This applies to the national as well as to the international plane.

The party has always stressed very lucidly and unequivocally that in the international field our unity with those whom it is possible to join and with whom we must join must unfailingly serve the cause of the struggle of the peoples for liberation against imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism: It must serve the proletarian revolution against the bourgeoisie and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. On the national plane, genuine unity, that is, the unity to build and defend socialism, can only be achieved through an irreconcilable class struggle, directed primarily against all those who seek to hinder and sabotage the achievement of this great goal. The consolidation of the victories attained, the uninterrupted progress of the revolution, and class struggle must also be consistently waged against all those alien viewpoints, inclinations and manifestations which affect this unity and damage its aims, regardless of the fact that some of our own people may also be included among the bearers of such views, inclinations and manifestations.

Presently this unity has become apparent in all its force, vitality and militant nature. When all our people have expressed their total approval for the letter of the AWP Central Committee and of the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the CCP Central Committee and the Chinese Government; when they are supporting the ever correct Marxist-Leninist line of our party; they are expressing their profound indignation toward the arbitrary and hostile act of the Chinese leadership in violating agreements and curtailing the civilian and military credit aid to our country, and are mobilizing all mental and physical energies to fullfill the tasks stipulated by the Seventh AWP Congress. Experience has thus proved and is proving increasingly more every passing day that under all circumstances, but particularly in acute political, ideological, economic and social issues and in the matter of the defense of socialism and of the homeland, the unity of our people and their unity around the party has manifested itself very powerfully. Our enemies have been unable to find cracks, and our successes in all sectors have been constant and considerable.

But positive achievements must not be allowed to give rise to euphoria and induce us to say that everything has been correctly solved everywhere and at all times. A trend to move towards the left and sometimes to the right has been observed at times among individual cadres or particular organizations. The party, its Central Committee and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally have halted such trends and manifestations with all their might and in the bud, not allowing them to spread and to become a danger to our unity and to the interests of the struggle for socialism. Our task is to be vigilant at all times and to work to constantly steel our unity.

It happens in practice that when an individual is found to have carried out hostile activities, some people do come forward at meetings to unmask him during the trial, testifying to such activity. The fact that they are doing this is a good indication.

But the question is why did they not do this before, when they first became aware of such activities? This is proof of opportunism and lack of vigilance; this shows that the actions and attitudes of this or that person are not being assessed properly and in accordance with the party's lines and stand. This shows a tolerant and softhearted attitude toward those who spit out venom against our socialist system, who violate the party's principles and norms of communist morality and who fail to properly implement the laws of the state and the rules of civic behavior. The class struggle against these opportunistic and liberal attitudes is of great importance to the destinies of unity and of socialism itself. Who does not preserves pure unity, this is what prevents the penetration of the gnawing worm--the Trojan horse--thus making unity more effective, strong and unbreakable.

However, no lesser damage results to the cause of unity and to the work to build and defend socialism from sectarian and extremist attitudes of particular individuals and organizations, which are also encountered in the process of the class struggle.

As Comrade Enver Hoxha explains, some people appear to believe currently that this is the moment to be sectarian (1). What do these people do? They come forward presenting facts and fiction alike, they look with a magnifying glass at some stain that someone may have among his distant relatives, completely ignoring the other positive aspects of the person concerned or his near relatives, as well as their standing of 30 years.

But what is the meaning of the expression that this is the moment to be sectarian? Is it perhaps acceptable that there are moments when one is allowed to be opportunistic, that there are supposedly moments when one can be sectarian? No! Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses that "those comrades who believe that sectarianism is not dangerous in these moments are preparing the ground for tomorrow's opportunitism." (Enver Hoxha, "When the Present Rests on Steel-Like Foundations, the Future I Assured." p 42) Our party has made it clear at all times and has acted throughout its life on the basis of the principle that there is at all times only one correct stand in the development of the class struggle, and this is a principled Marxist-Leninist stand which leans neither to the left nor to the right. Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us that "any deviation in the conduct of the class struggle has severe consequences in the activity of the party and of the masses." He goes on to state further: The party "requires at all times that a principled stand be adopted, falling neither into opportunism nor into sectarianism." (Enver Hoxha, Report to the Seventh ZWP Congress, p 137)

There are comrades who say: "Better to be slightly sectarian, this is safe." This is precisely where the opportunism of sectarian elements lie, because, in the final analysis, sectarianism is nothing but opportunism. The two extremes meet. The sectarian pretends he is an ardent revolutionary but his revolutionism is essentially counterfeit. Sectarian attitudes only serve the class enemies, the disrupters of unity, our opponents. Only they are interested in seeing the ranks of the discontented grow. In most cases it is they who incite such actions and at the same time are whispering in the ears of those who have been affected to make them discontented.

There is naturally no reason why the errors of the past or various biographical stains of given individuals should be concealed. In fact, those people themselves should be sincere at all times and, whenever this is required, they should tell the historic truth openly. Whenever cases for selection arise, as happens for example in party enrollments, someone's appointment to a responsible position or even merely in determining the right to study, when this right is granted to someone who does not have such stains as the other person may have, in no case should it be construed that an injustice is being done to the latter person on that he is supposedly being made responsible for the errors of parents or close parents.

One must never think that only "one kind of work" is supposedly honorable (!), that if one does not absolve a higher school one is not in order and so forth, but judgement must be made correctly and objectively in all specific cases. Thus, to prevent a brilliant student from being given the right to study merely because some distant relative's record may contain something and to fail to consider his father and mother, who have been good workers and honest and correct people in life and society, to qualify the son or nephew of a kulak as being a kulak by "inheritance" and prevent them from attending meetings of the people, and so forth--these are unjust actions and extremism.

The party has always been capable of making the necessary differentiation. During the national liberation struggle differentiation was made even between sons and fathers, when they adopted different attitudes toward the country's liberation and the people's struggle. Later on, in the trials against the war criminals, a clear distinction was again made between the leaders and organizers of the enemy formations, on the one hand, and those who had been misled into joining these formations, on the other. Henceforth, the party never confuses "the dry" with "the wet." Its line has always been one and one alone. It has never changed it. "The party's line," Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed in his talk with cadres in Gjirokaster, 'must be correctly understood by all, it is neither opportunistic nor sectarian... Our party's ideology is that ideology which combats opportunism, but it simultaneously also combats sectarianism." (Enver Hoxha, "When the Present Rests on Steel-Like Foundations, The Future Is Assured." p 41)

Those to whom this line is clear and who implement it point by point have cause to walk neither below nor above. They need seek neither periods when sectarianism is supposedly permitted nor periods when opportunism is permitted. Neither is permitted, at any period whatsoever, and in the party's history everyone knows its irreconcilable struggle on both wings, against opportunism as well as against sectarianism. Moreover, as Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, "opportunism cannot be opposed successfully if sectarianism is not being opposed simultaneously, and vice versa." (Enver Hoxha, Report to the Seventh AWP Congress, p 138)

BRIEFS

TU DELEGATION TO GHANA--A delegation of the Albanian Trade Unions led Nimet Cani, secretary of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions-CCATU, left for Ghana on 10 September at the invitation of the African Trade Union Confederation. The delegation will confer with the secretariat of this organization. It was seen off by CCATU Secretary Sotir Kocollari. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 10 Sep 78 AU]

SONG, DANCE ENSEMBLE RETURNS--The Albanian Song and Dance Ensemble led by Rita Hajro, chief of the Education and Culture Section of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, returned to Albania from its successful tour in Greece. The ensemble was welcomed by Peci Mandi, chief of the foreign relations section of the Ministry of Education and Culture, cultural workers, artists and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 78 AU]

LEADERS AT INNOVATORS' CONFERENCE--The conference of innovators and rationalizers of Fier district was held today in the city of Fier. The conference was attended by innovators and rationalizers from the petroleum industry, the engineering sector, the agricultural sector, and chemical industry and others. The conference was also attended by Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions; Naunka Bozo, first secretary of the District Party Committee, and others. Rita Marko also addressed the conference. A conference of innovators and rationalizers was also held in the city of Berat. The conference was attended by Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Mine Guri, first secretary of the Berat District Party Committee, and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU]

ZHIVKOV DEPARTS FOR AUSTRIA 18 SEP

AU181255Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has departed for Vienna. At the invitation of Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the federal president, he will pay a 4-day official visit to the Republic of Austria. During his third official visit to Austria the chairman of the State Council will be accompanied by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee of Culture; Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Angel Balevski, State Council member and chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Milko Balev, director of Todor Zhivkov's cabinet; and Georgi Eftimov, chairman of the State Committee on Tourism.

At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov was seen off by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov; Dobri Dzhurov; Ivan Mikhaylov; Ognyan Doynov; Stanko Todorov; Tano Tsolov; Drazha Vulcheva; Krustyu Trichkov; Stoyan Karadzhov; Dimitur Stanishev; Georgi Atanasov; Petur Dyulgerov; Todor Bozhilov; Stoyan Mikhaylov; Misho Mishev; Vladimir Bonev; Georgi Yordanov; and Nacho Papazov. Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council, and State Council members; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Council of Ministers members; members of the BZNS permanent board; members of the National Assembly and leaders of public organizations. Members of the Austrian Embassy in Sofia led by [name indistinct], Austrian charge d'affaires, were also at the airport.

Bulgarian-Austrian Relations Praised

AU171717Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 17 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Meetings of state leaders from Bulgaria and Austria at the highest level have always given a considerable impetus to the development of relations and have always stirred a positive response throughout Europe. Being two states whose relations have never been obscured by the shadow of controversial problems, both Bulgaria and Austria are constantly contributing to the intensification of the process of detente in international relations and to the consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe. Political, economic and cultural relations are based upon an allied juridically founded agreement [suyuzno dogovorno-pravna osnovo] and are not guided by opportunistic considerations.

The activities of the joint committee on economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation are fruitful. The same applies to the activities of the working groups created and attached to the committee. Visas for travel between the two countries have been abolished. Competent experts on both Bulgarian and Austrian sides assert that there is real opportunity for the annual exchange of goods between the two countries to total $200 million.

This is why our people are expecting the forthcoming visit of the first Bulgarian party and state leader, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, to friendly Austria with the profound conviction that the good relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries will once more be confirmed and will face new opportunities for the benefit of the peoples in our two countries and in the interest of peace and progress in Europe and throughout the world.

Press Comment

AU180857Y Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 18 Sep, BTA--The Sofia newspapers underline the significance of the starting today official visit of the chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to Austria. Mr Zhivkov is to visit that country at the invitation of the federal president Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

According to RABOTNICHESKO DELO the major characteristic of the fruitful development of bilateral relations is their principled basis--the common efforts for peace, detente and cooperation, the identical or close stands on many international issues. The newspaper points out in its leading article that the progress of Bulgaro-Austrian relations exceeds by far the framework of bilateral relations. It has a definitely favourable impact on the political climate in whole Europe, assists the progress of the process of international detente, serves the struggle of peace and disarmament.

"The Bulgarian public respects the foreign policy of the Republic of Austria--a policy of active neutrality and peaceful cooperation. Austria's positive contribution to many initiatives pertaining to consolidation of detente and peace is well-recognized, and first of all to the ideas of European security and cooperation, which found expression in the signing of the Helsinki Final Act", writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO. These facts according to the party organ emphasize ever stronger the international aspect of the forthcoming Bulgaro-Austrian top-level dialogue.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT lays the emphasis on the personal contacts between the leaders of Bulgaria and Austria, which proved particularly useful for the development of the political, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural contacts between the peoples of the two countries.

"The Bulgarian people will follow with lively interest Mr Todor Zhivkov's visit to Austria, confident that the outcome of this visit will be a new manifestation of the country's peaceful foreign policy, of her readiness to live in peace and friendship with all the world peoples", states the TRUD newspaper.

BTA COMMENTS ON DEATH OF EMIGRE GEORGI MARKOV

AU151955Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 15 Sep 78 AU

[Unattributed commentary: "Freedom of Morbid Imagination"]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Sep, BTA--A man's death usually evokes sorrow among relations and friends. An emotion which, especially in the first hours after the sad news has been broken overcomes all the other feelings, even malice. But maybe such reaction is adequate only for the common, of the real men.

Quite the contrary react to death all those, who are possessed by anticommunism, who are allergic to the mere mention of detente, who cry over the year of the 'cold war' and whom the improvement of East-West relations throws into a fever.

How otherwise could one but interpret the reaction of certain mass media in the West to the death of the Bulgarian emigre Georgi Markov. His death not announced yet and they hurried up to feed the public a version that "communist agents are to blame" for it that "East European agents are involved" and that Bulgarian organs have a hand in the death of the Bulgarian emigre.

Had this misinformation been broadcast solely by the "Free Europe", we shouldn't have paid it the slightest attention, as lies, slanders, insinuations and subversion are the usual methods of this as of the other anti-Bulgarian centres. Their malice does not stop even before a man's death.

But the fact that the British newspapers, the radio and the television have not been ashamed of using this as cause for unfolding an already four-day long strong anti-Bulgarian and anticommunist campaign, seems not only strange to us but fills us with indignation. Can this campaign be in the spirit of Helsinki? Does it have anything in common with the good relations existing between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Great Britain? And the British newspapers are well aware of the fact that these relations are good being staffed with very well informed journalists.

Really could the fantastic fabrications about the poisoned umbrella have anything in common with the precise information as well as the tales that emigre Markov died of the strange bacteria, all leading to the absurd idea that the Bulgarians have been almost short of creating a "new individual bacteriological weapon". The authors of these fabrications have let their imagination run so wild that it even doesn't stop before flagrant contradictions in their scribblings.

And why should it? The goal is to create a hostile feeling to a socialist state. What have contradictions to do with this? We cannot but agree in this case with DAILY MIRROR that this fantastic version could be envied even by James Bond. Uncertain in the success of this shady campaign however, the other emigres were quickly attracted to it. Mr Valdimir Kostov seemed also to have been "pricked with a posioned needle", in August, but had kept silent so far somehow learning about Georgi Markov. However, he immediately joined the campaign. How else? He must be always in the front rank of those who abuse Bulgaria. Finally another one was found, who four years ago on his way to the United States had some alcohol-smelling liquid poured over him and nearly died.

One never knows where from the next candidate for hero will come.

All British journalists and not only they, are well aware of Bulgaria's negative attitude to terrorism.

We resolutely denounce the ill-tended misinformation about any participation of Bulgarian organs in this sad case.

Naturally here in Bulgaria no one can say anything about the death of Georgi Markov. And nobody had ever threatened him from the Bulgarian side. His fears, on which the BBC and other Western mass media so widely elaborate, had been probably caused by sometimes stirring consciousness. History knows cases when morsels of this highly human feeling have stayed behind even in traitors.

Denouncing all attempts to attribute any participation of Bulgarian organs to this case, we would have liked very much that the British mass media, if not contributing to Bulgaro-British relations, would at least not harm their development with unfolding of anti-Bulgarian campaign.

MORE ON DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN ADDIS ABABA

AU152045Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Today Peko Takov, leader of the Bulgarian party and government delegation to Ethiopia met in Addis Ababa (Desete Wolde Kidani), member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and discussed prospects for the development of Bulgarian-Ethiopian relations.

Comrade Peko Takov presented to (Desete Wolde Kidani) a draft document on expanding Bulgarian-Ethiopian relations in all sectors.

The Bulgarian party and government delegation was received by (Legesse Asfaw), in charge of political work in the army and member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, as well as by Legesse Wolde-Mariam, minister of interior.

MORE ON VISIT OF USSR GOSPLAN OFFICIAL

Baybakov, Tsolov Complete Talks

AU161415Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 16 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The working meeting between the Bulgarian and Soviet delegations, led by Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, which took place in Evksinograd near Varna, ended. The delegations dealt with completing the preparation of the general plan on specialization and production sharing in the area of material production between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, for the period up to 1990.

Important questions on coordinating the general economic plans of the two countries for the period of 1981-1985 were also solved. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere and full understanding.

Baybakov Departs 16 Sep

AU161616Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 16 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The USSR state delegation led by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, departed today from Varna for the USSR.

At Varna airport the delegation was cordially seen off by Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and okrug and city leaders.

(Aleksandur Bogoda), USSR general consul in Varna, was also at the airport.

ZHIVKOV GREETS MEXICAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU152044Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, on the occasion of his country's national holiday.

The telegram expresses cordial greetings and confidence that the friendly relations and mutual cooperation between our two countries will strengthen and develop in the interest of both the Bulgarian and Mexican peoples, in the interest of peace and progress throughout the world.

HARVEST OPERATIONAL STAFF HOLDS SESSION

AU151740Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 15 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The regular session of the operational staff on harvest and on offsetting the losses caused by natural disasters headed by Grigor Stoichkov, minister of agriculture and food industry and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was held today.

A report was read by Ivan Tonev, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, on the progress of the harvest of the spring crops and on preparatory work for the autumn sowings (Nikola Dzhamov), general manager of the Bulgarplod state economic trust, reported on the progress of the marketing of fruit and vegetables and on the accumulation of raw materials for exports, for processing and for the domestic markets. It was assessed that the efficient organisation and the involvement of detachments of 1,719 mechanics and the same number of coordinated [agregatni] groups has produced satisfactory results. The harvest of beans, flax and hemp has been completed. Sunflower, silage corn, vegetables and [illegible], fruit, sugar beets and tobacco are also being harvested on a large scale. The great [illegible] in the harvest campaign was marked by Turgovishte, Yambol and Shumen okrugs. Difficulties were discussed in connection with processing enterprises which were delayed in their plan fulfillment due to the lack of sufficient raw material quantities.

Comrade Grigor Stoichkov summed up the results of the session and called attention to the [illegible] implementation of concrete measures on which progress of the present harvest depends. Respective decisions were adopted.

BTA'S [illegible] LORD GORONWY-ROBERTS MAKES STATEMENT

AU1520037Y Sofia BTA in English 1907 GMT 15 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 15 Sep, BTA--Lord Goronwy-Roberts, minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, who is on a visit here at the invitation of the Bulgarian Foreign Affairs Ministry, expressed before a BTA reporter satisfaction with his three-day stay in Bulgaria.

Lord Gornwy-Roberts emphasized that the talks he had with the Bulgarian foreign affairs minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, with the chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress, Mr Nacho Papazov, and with the chairman of the Committee for Art and Culture, Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, were very useful. "The views we exchanged in these talks reaffirmed my conviction that relations between the United Kingdom and Bulgaria are very (?useful) and that possibilities exist to expand and deepen (?these relations)," said Lord Goronwy-Roberts.

"This is my first visit to Bulgaria and I hope it will not be the last. I enjoyed every minute of it. Bulgaria is a beautiful and attractive country with very progressive people. Throughout the country I felt notable economic and social upsurge. [Words indistinct] to congratulate the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people for these achievements", added he.

The British minister noted that he was encouraged by bilateral willingness for work in the name of detente and progress in the sphere of all-round disarmament, which, according to him, is the key moment now in the solution of major international problems.

On the question of bilateral cooperation Lord Goronwy-Roberts maintained that agreements specifying economic contacts form a good basis for the two countries to work on their expansion. He expressed the view that very good contacts exist in the sphere of culture and arts. In this connection the British minister said that the signing of a new official plan for cultural and scientific cooperation is forthcoming on which the activated intellectual exchange between Bulgaria and Britain will be mirrored.

"The Bulgarian culture is well received by the British people. The latest Bulgarian exhibitions in London, and especially the one of the Thracian art in the Bulgarian lands, were greatly admired", stressed Lord Goronwy-Roberts.

HUSAK CALLS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION ON 15 SEP

LD151816Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has informed the Presidium of the Federal Assembly by letter that, in accordance with Article 61 of the Constitutional Act on the Czechoslovak Federation, he is calling the Federal Assembly for its autumn session as of 15 September.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN NEAR FUTURE

LD151956Y Prague CTK in English 1555 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 15 Sep, CETEKA--Foreign Minister Uppadit Pacharitangkun of Thailand will pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia in the nearest future at the invitation of his Czechoslovak colleague Bohuslav Chnoupek.

KAPEK RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION REPRESENTING HAVANA

LD151806Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague Municipal Committee, today received a delegation from the capital of the Cuban Republic, led by Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the City of Havana Provincial Assembly. The representatives of the two capital cities exchanged experiences on political work, and talked about the further expansion of relations of friendship between Prague and Havana.

STROUGAL RECEIVES DEPARTING SFRY ENVOY

LD160708Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Premier Lubomir Strougal today received in Prague Milan Venisnik, the Yugoslav ambassador, who is ending his tour of duty in Czechoslovakia.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIA

LD151500Y Prague CTK in English 1135 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 15 Sep, CETEKA--A Czechoslovak Central Committee Communist Party delegation, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Rudolf Rohlicek, returned here from Ethiopia today, where it took part in the celebration of the 4th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

LD161816Y Prague CTK in English 1511 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 16 Sep, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left for New York today to head the Czechoslovak delegation to the forthcoming 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly.

BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE ON VISIT

LD162346Y Prague CTK in English 1512 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 16 Sep, CETEKA--A delegation of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party and government, headed by party Political Bureau member and Foreign Minister Michel Alladaye, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and government.

Alladaye Lays Wreaths

LD161954Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] The Benin party and government delegation led by Michel Alladaye, member of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, laid wreaths in Prague on Saturday at the grave of the unknown soldier on Zizkov hill and at the grave of Klement Gottwald.

Delegation Visits Trade Fair

LD171942Y Prague CTK in English 1617 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Brno, 17 Sep, CETEKA--A delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party and government of Benin, headed by party Political Bureau member and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Michel Alladaye, visited the 20th international engineering trade fair here today. The delegation was accompanied by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak.

GDR DEPUTY PREMIER GERHARD WEISS LEAVES AFTER VISIT

LD180132Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss left Czechoslovakia by air today after a short working visit. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, he was seen off by Deputy Federal Premier Jindrich Zahradnik and other political and public officials.

KUCERA NOTES RESULTS OF IPU CONFERENCE

LD151004Y Prague CTK in English 0837 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 15 Sep, CETEKA--The 65th conference of the Interparliamentary Union in Bonn was held in a constructive spirit, and effort was evident to solve international problems by peaceful means, Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Deputy Chairman Bohuslav Kucera said in today's SVOBODNE SLOVO. Kucera, who was a member of the Czechoslovak delegation, said it is desirable that this approach be also adopted by the parliaments in the capitalist countries whose governments should responsibly consider questions concerning detente and disarmament. "The adopted resolution stressed the indispensability of disarmament, and as regards the measures which are to lead to it, the resolution endorses the aims formulated by the special session of the UN General Assembly. It also voices support for the convening of a world disarmament conference."

Vhuslav Kucera also listed the other documents adopted at the conference of the Interparliamentary Union, including the resolution calling on states not to grant asylum to terrorists. "We in Czechoslovakia hope that this sensible principle will also be adopted by our colleagues in West European states." The Czechoslovak delegation exchanged views on a number of questions with members of parliaments from socialist, capitalist and developing countries. Its views were considered seriously, because they stem from the intention to serve the cause of world peace.

"The slander campaign launched against us in recent weeks by certain circles in the West has naturally found no response on the part of responsible politicians. This is evident not only from the fact that most of our colleagues are sincerely looking forward--as they stressed on numerous occasions--to the spring session of the Interparliamentary Union in Prague, but also from the fact that in addition to a U.S. delegate, Chairman of the Czechoslovak group of the Interparliamentary Union Jan Marko was elected to the 11-member Executive Committee of the Union."

PRAGUE RADIO COMMENTS ON OUTCOME OF CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

LD181050Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The tripartite separate talks on the Middle East ended at about midnight Central European Time at Camp David. U.S. President Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Begin, and Egyptian President as-Sadat left for Washington, where the latter two signed two documents which are to form a framework for further talks on the Middle East. President Carter will appear tonight before a joint session of the Congress to explain the details of the signed documents. As-Sadat and Begin intend to speak tomorrow before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In the spirit of their statements made yesterday, all three will certainly try to present the outcome of the Camp David talks as a success. To this end, U.S. congressmen will probably present no problem, but the majority of the Arab nations and the progressive world public reject any separate agreement between Egypt and Israel with the direct participation of the United States, and call for an overall solution of the Middle East problem by way of reconvening the Geneva Conference, which would be attended by all interested parties and which would take into account the interests of all nations in that area.

Bratislava Radio Comment

LD181100Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The tripartite separate talks on the Middle East between the representatives of the United States, Israel and Egypt ended at Camp David in the United States at about midnight. Afterwards Menahem Begin and Anwar as-Sadat signed two agreements, of which the first envisages the conclusion of a separate peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. Karel (Filek), a CTK correspondent, adds that these documents can hardly be regarded as a real contribution toward a lasting and just peace in the Middle East. It is obvious that during the 13-day talks As-Sadat gave in to the joint U.S.-Israeli pressure and retreated from the demand which prior to his trip to the United States he had stated to be a condition for the tripartite conference ending successfully--that is, he no longer insists that Israel leave the occupied West Bank and the Golan Heights.

[illegible] of a separate peace treaty, which is to be concluded within the next 3 months, is the removal of Israeli settlements from occupied Egyptian territories, a condition that has not been accepted by Begin so far.

Even if the treaty is signed, it cannot remove tension in the Middle East, for it ignores the interests of other Arab nations in this area and in particular those of the Arab people of Palestine. The majority of Arab countries, according to first reactions, regard the results of As-Sadat's negotiations as a further betrayal of Arab interests and a confirmation of his open capitulation.

PRAGUE RADIO REPORTS ON EXODUS OF ETHNIC CHINESE FROM SRV

LD180856Y Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1830 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[From the "Weekend Magazine" program presenting the second part of a serial feature on Indochina, prepared by Prague Radio reporter (Ljuba Markova)]

[Text] Before the Chinese side closed its border crossing, Lt (Weh Teh Sing), commander of the Vietnamese frontier forces, had told me the departures of ethnic Chinese started in March and April this year, and that May was the most (?heated) month. At the beginning, Chinese residents were leaving without any documents, leaking into China through various side roads in the area. Many times, said (Weh Teh Sing), we tried to call their attention to the need to abide by (?various) international laws when crossing the border. Also at the very beginning they used to carry only small things, one or two bags each. But as time went on they started to flow across the border bringing furniture, motorcycles and so on with them.

We frontier guards tried to create conditions for their departure and we are still helping them. None of those people returning to China has a permit to do so, even though they should ask the Vietnamese authorities for permission according to various regulations. Despite this, we are doing our best to make their departure to China easier and quicker, Lt (Weh Teh Sing) continued. Usually, whole families return to China, taking their property (?of value). From time to time, Chinese leave without family members. This is when we see how painful these [word indistinct] are. People are crying and weeping. All of them are very afraid. They fear an outbreak of war between China and Vietnam.

We have been told by many of them, after they realized that we don't want to harm them, that they don't know what kind of life to expect in China. Some of them, after the real situation has been explained (?by us), even decided to go back to their homes here. Others crossed the border and within a short time they were back again from China. But their return to Vietnam had to be in secret. [passage indistinct] China has also been provoking the return of ethnic Chinese to their old homeland from the northern part of Vietnam. The tension has also been mirrored in relations between frontier guards at our crossing point. Recently, we were jointly going about various tasks according to valid agreements, together with Chinese guards. Today, Chinese guards are behaving as enemies. It depends on them how the situation will further develop. Many times already we have expressed our goodwill to talk and to normalize mutual relations, concluded Lt (Weh Teh Sing), commander of the (Hueng Ji) crossing point linking Vietnam with China.

Daily reports have shown how the things went on. Two Vietnamese officials died, 25 were wounded, 7 of them seriously. Is this to be considered a Chinese contribution to the normalization of mutual relations between China and Vietnam?

PRAGUE TV VIEWS FRG SPY CASE AS U.S.-CHINESE PLOT

LD180720Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At first, it looked like a chapter from the cheap adventure series of super-spy James Bond. A few weeks before the recent European trip of the top Chinese representative, a Romanian emigree appeared in Cologne where he stated that he had information that an SPD Bundestag deputy, as well as a secretary of a prominent SPD politician--incidentally, they are realistically thinking officials who have supported and support the Ostpolitik of the chairman of the SPD, Willi Brandt--were spies who passed information to socialist countries.

And since the political atmosphere in the FRG is traditionally prone to succumb to spy mania and the alleged dangerous threat from the East, a scandal broke out among our Western neighbors. However, as is gradually becoming apparent, a scandal of a kind different from what its original authors had in mind has developed--it appears that it is a question of cooperation between the American and Chinese secret services. It has emerged that prior to this defector's so-called exposures, he had for a considerable period collaborated with the CIA which, according to the Western press, fed him this information and instructed him to publicize it. Moreover, it has emerged that there is no factual proof of spying activity, and therefore no defendant could be brought to trial.

What was it all about, then? The answer on the whole is clear and simple. In particular, if we use the old tried and tested political yardstick to assess the initiators of political actions--i.e., if we ask that well-known question "qui bono?" And in this context, it is no secret that the realistic elements in the policy of the ruling SPD have for long been a thorn in the side of a number of influential circles in the United States as well as China. It was obviously an attempt to discredit and undermine this policy, in particular in view of the forthcoming important elections in Hessen.

Taking internal political conditions in the FRG into account, it was also an attempt by the West German reaction at a counter blow for the heavy defeat suffered in connection with the scandal of the former fascist murderer in judge's robes, Filbinger, who had to leave political life under public pressure. And it is these political circumstances, and not espionage, which form the true background to the current scandal in the Bundestag. However, as is known, scandals come and go. What remains are basic trends of development, and therefore it would not be right to overestimate these scandals, especially when they are as transparent as the current one. However, they illustrate the danger of the aims of their authors, and prove what dirty and hazardous tricks the enemies of the process of relaxation of tension are willing to resort to.

BENO, HAMAN VISIT BRNO ENGINEERING FAIR

LD170000Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The 20th international engineering fair in Brno was visited today by secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, Mikulas Beno and Josef Haman. They looked over the expositions of Czechoslovak, the USSR and some other foreign exhibitors, and were particularly interested in high standard health and transport equipment, machine tools and textile machines, and products of the power and chemical engineering industries. The Brno fair today was also visited by GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss, who looked over the exhibitions of textile machines, machine tools and agricultural machines as well as health, computing and transport equipment.

DEFENSE MINISTER ATTACKS NATO ARMAMENT PROGRAM

AU161500Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Sep 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Dispatch from Potsdam: "1978-79 Party Study Year in the National People's Army: Heinz Hoffmann Addresses Political Workers of the Armed Forces"]

[Excerpt] The 1978-79 party study year in the National People's Army was opened at the Kleinmachnow party school of the SED Central Committee.

In his statements on military policy, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and national defense minister, justified the political and military assignment of the armed forces, taking into consideration the present situation. Touching on the activities of imperialist forces hostile to detente, he unmasked the tendentious lie of the alleged threat to the West by the armies of the Warsaw Pact. These are unsuitable attempts by reactionary NATO quarters to deceive their own population, to harness them to the chariot of aggressive anticommunist policy and to disguise their escalation of armaments. The minister pointed to the armament program for the coming 15 years which was adopted by the NATO Council in Washington this spring. The program is aimed at qualitatively and quantitatively enhancing combat readiness for aggression of the NATO formations. The current fall maneuvers also displayed the increasingly dangerous intentions of this war pact, he said. "The aggressive policy of imperialism and the threat to peace force us to strengthen our national defense still further and to safeguard the military protection of our republic and of socialism under all conditions."

Admiral Wlademar Verner, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, spoke about the tasks related to strengthening the party's fighting strength as a decisive prerequisite for the further successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. He explained that the convincing dissemination of the revolutionary theory of the workers class and the wellfounded replies to topical questions must always be aimed at enhancing the fighting strength and combat readiness of the troops and staffs.

The circles and seminars should be utilized everywhere to further assimilate the theoretical and ideological content of Erich Honecker's speeches in Dresden, to the first kreis secretaries, at the eighth SED Central Committee session, and at his visit to army troops. It is important to constantly enhance the attractive power of the basic branches and to broadly unfold the initiatives of the army members and civilian employees in preparation for the 30th GDR anniversary.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION RECEIVED BY DOHLUS

LD152024Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] headed by Renzo Imbeni, member of the PCI Central Committee.

The delegation is paying a study visit to the GDR and has briefed itself on the experiences of party and leadership work of the SED's party organs.

During the friendly meeting, Horst Dohlus briefed the Italian guests about the realization of the resolutions of the Ninth SED Party Congress and the manifold initiatives of the workers preparing for the GDR's 30th anniversary.

ROMANIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD162242Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The delegation of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania [UGSR] ended its 5-day visit to the GDR on Saturday and left for home. Earlier the delegations of the GDR Trade Union Federation, headed by Chairman Harry Tisch, and the UGSR, headed by Chairman Gheorghe Pana, had met for a final talk. The delegations briefed each other on the experiences which the two organizations have gained in fulfilling their party congress resolutions and in implementing the guidelines of the latest party congresses of the two workers' parties. They exchanged views concerning the further deepening of cooperation. They noted with satisfaction that friendship and cooperation between the workers of the two countries had steadily developed on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. A joint statement was adopted concerning the results of the negotiations.

U.S., SOVIET AMBASSADORS SCHEDULE TALKS IN BERLIN

LD171352Y Hamburg DPA in German 1116 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] East Berlin--The former American ambassador in Bonn, Kenneth Rush, and the Soviet ambassador in the GDR, Petr Abrasimov, will meet for talks in East Berlin on Monday. This was learned from a reliable source in East Berlin on Sunday.

An American spokesman in West Berlin confirmed Sunday that the initiative for the talks had come from Abrasimov. Rush is on a 3-day private visit in Berlin at the invitation of a Berlin publishing house. The spokesman refused to give further details.

According to press reports (BERLINER MORGENPOST), Rush is accompanied by two specialists--the Berlin and Germany specialist Theodore C. Achilles and special envoy Orlando Wilcox, who, during the years following the building of the Berlin wall, had headed the White House crisis center.

WORKING CLASS COMBAT GROUPS CONCLUDE EXERCISE

LD171654Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The large-scale concentrated power [geballte kraft] exercise of the combat groups of the working class of Berlin was vigorously concluded today. Present was Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive Committee. On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, he congratulated the fighters for their outstanding achievements, their readiness for action and their great military ability. Konrad Naumann said at the concluding field meeting that they were protecting and strengthening their socialist homeland through high vigilance and combat readiness, and through good performances at their places of work. That is also a contribution toward safeguarding peace.

SUPPORT OF SPORTS, PHYSICAL CULTURE CONTINUES

LD161210Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] According to Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Central Executive, the partnership between the FDGB and the German Gymnastics and Sports Association has proved its worth during the past 3 decades in the interest of the health and efficiency of the working people. In an interview during the weekend, Harry Tisch gave assurances that the FDGB would continue to assist in developing the mass character of physical culture and sport.

FRG WOMAN SENTENCED TO 9 YEARS FOR TRANSIT VIOLATION

LD152042Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk Court today sentenced the accomplice of the intelligence service-controlled criminal Lampl Gang, Brigitte Badroth, from Rellingen in the FRG to 9 years' imprisonment for crimes according to paragraph 105 of the criminal code involving misuse of the transit agreement.

It was proved at the trial that Brigitte Badroth had been specially and systematically trained by Lampl as a professional member of the gang for the subversive misuse of the transit agreement. In the execution of her orders in the GDR, she used various passports and other personal documents. In the course of her criminal activities for Lampl, Brigitte Badroth became increasingly involved. Thus, she obtained the trust of GDR citizens by false pretences and tried to recruit them for allegedly lucrative work in the FRG. Other persons were corrupted by her in order to get them to carry out feeder services. These trips served the purpose of transporting people who were to be smuggled out of the country to previously arranged spots on the GDR transit routes, from where they were to be taken to the FRG.

The court regarded as particularly grave the inhuman conduct of Brigitte Badroth, who also participated in the kidnaping of children. It was the practice of the gang to give children an overdose of medicines in order to incapacitate them. They were thus trying to insure that these hidden children would not attract the attention of GDR control organs at border crossing points.

Statements made by ten other members of the Lampl gang from the FRG or Berlin (West) and arrested by the security organs during the months of July to September 1978 have proved that the head of the gang received his orders not only from private persons, but primarily from the secret services.

It is from them that Lampl receives hints and information which he can use in the planning and execution of his criminal acts, as well as to attract further irresponsible elements. On behalf of these espionage services, Lampl organized the removal from the GDR of people of interest to the imperialist secret services. Lampl then introduces them to these services so that the latter may extract information from them.

The equipment used by Brigitte Badroth in her crimes and which was used by the court as evidence, as well as the motor vehicle used for the commission of crimes, were confiscated.

BUDAPEST RADIO REPORTS ON CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

LD161026Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Our New York correspondent Istvan Kulcsar reports on Carter's press conference:

[Kulcsar--begin recording] After 13 days of tenacious bargaining the American-Israeli-Egyptian summit at Camp David has ended. Carter, Begin and As-Sadat flew by helicopter to Washington and then at 2030 Carter announced from the East Wing of the White House that two agreements had been reached.

Carter announced the following: The first agreement is a framework which stipulates that a 5-year transitional period will be instituted on the West Bank of the Jordan in the course of which the Israeli military administration will be gradually eliminated, although the Israeli occupying forces will remain in certain garrisons until the end of the period. The Palestinians, according to Carter, can participate in determining their own future. This, however, is contradicted by the fact that after the 5 years it will be Israel and Jordan who will determine the fate of the West Bank and of the Gaza Strip in a peace treaty. Thus, there is not even a word of a Palestinian state in the agreement.

The other agreement stipulates that Israel is to withdraw its forces from the Sinai within a short time and formal peace negotiations are to begin within 2 or 3 months. Their purpose is the signing of a regular peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, leading eventually to the establishment of good relations and diplomatic links. Egypt, however, insists that as a precondition of the peace negotiations the Israeli settlements in the Sinai Peninsula be abolished; so far Begin has not agreed to this. The Israeli parliament will decide on this within the next 2 weeks.

In his speech, As-Sadat praised President Carter at great lengths for his contribution in reaching the agreement and then Begin spoke in the same spirit, adding special praises for As-Sadat and calling him his friend on three separate occasions. The text of the two agreements will be published in the course of the day and this evening President Carter will report to Congress.

YASIR 'ARAFAT, PLO DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BUDAPEST

LD151310Y Budapest MTI in English 1107 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 15 Sep, MTI--At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, the president of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Budapest on Friday at the head of a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Palestinian leader and his party were met at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP Central Committee, and by Bela Molnar, secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council. Present was 'Abdallah Hajazi, head of the Budapest bureau of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Kadar, Officials Hold Talks

LD151850Y Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 15 Sep, MTI--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, received Friday Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the delegation led by him. The meeting took place at the CC headquarters in Budapest.

At the meeting held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged over timely international questions (?with particular) reference to the latest developments in the Middle East situation. A stand was taken favouring a comprehensive and just settlement whose [words indistinct] aggressive politics and separate peace negotiations. They repeatedly affirmed their mutual solidarity avowed in the anti-imperialist fight. Janos Kadar ensured the Hungarian people's support to the Palestinian people fighting for their legal rights.

Also present at the talks were Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Janos Berecz, chief of the Department of International Relations of the CC.

'Arafat Dismisses Summit

LD172146Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Interview granted by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to Budapest television program "The Week"; presented by Janos Avar and Sandor Janovicz; questions and answers in English with Hungarian translation superimposed--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Since his visit to Jerusalem, President as-Sadat has alleged that he is negotiating for the rest of the Arabs and the Palestinians in particular. Do you accept this statement and do you believe that As-Sadat will achieve something at Camp David and, if so, would you accept the result of the Camp David talks?

[Answer] Look. First of all we must recall the decision of the summit in Rabat: The sole true representative with the right to talk on behalf of the Palestinian people is the PLO. So only the PLO has the right to talk on behalf of the Palestinian people. The Americans, [word indistinct] the Israelis and others neglect this topic. The PLO is not only the true, just representative of the Palestinians but also represents their rights: Their right to found an independent state and their right to return to their homeland.

[Question] President as-Sadat alleges that he demands that the Israelis recognize Arab sovereignty in the occupied areas. Is he right when he alleges this?

[Answer] What are the Palestinians being offered? We must remember that during negotiations in recent weeks, they requested self-management, self-determination--which means coordination between Jordan and Egypt--and apart from this some selected Palestinians who will work together with the Israelis. Further, this would mean that the Israelis would take part in this self-management, pointing to their so-called security element.

[Question] We do not yet know of any results from the summit at Camp David. Would you accept some sort of result?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Why not?

[Answer] The maximum we can expect from the Camp David Summit is a few ambiguous statements about a settlement in principle: To cover up the situation in the region and to give the Americans time to control the oil freely, and the Middle East region too.

[Question] What do you expect after Camp David?

[Answer] More pressure on the Palestinians, the Syrians and the Lebanese. We must not forget that one of the fronts of the military maneuvers is in Lebanon, i.e. it is directed against the Arab peacekeeping forces. So these maneuvers are continuing against the Syrians, the progressive forces in Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution.

[Question] My last question. Are you counting on a new era in the Middle East crisis after the Camp David Summit?

[Answer] You know I do not consider Camp David important enough to talk about an era before Camp David and one after Camp David. So, there is only one conspiracy which is continuous: To annihilate progressive forces in this region so that America will be able to control this area and through this the oil too. In my opinion, the only solution would be to take account of Palestinian rights to return to their homeland and to found their independent state. It is very important to mention that in our opinion the Soviet-American initiative in October 1977 is the only solid basis on which we could solve our problems--were we to build on it.

NEPSZABADSAG Interview

LD172100Y Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 17 Sep, MTI--Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Executive Committee, who was staying in Budapest at the HSWP Central Committee's invitation, gave an interview to NEPSZABADSAG, the HSWP's central newspaper. The paper's Sunday issue carries the interview.

Answering the question what can be expected from the Carter-As-Sadat-Begin meeting in Camp David, 'Arafat said:

"Nothing on the merits of the case. At most an unclear, generalized declaration which might contain certain principles of settlement in order to enable Jordanian King Husayn to join the separate-way talks. To reassure its friends, the United States would like to suggest that things are in motion in the Middle East and to win time this way for its further manoeuvres, because the ultimate goal is American control over the region and also over Arab oil. For this end they want to hinder the restoration of Palestinian national rights, our people's return to their homeland and the establishment of an own, independent state. It is related to this that they try to exclude once for all the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legal representative of the Palestine people, from settling the Palestinian issue. Their plans are to introduce a kind of self-government on the West Bank of the Jordan River and on the Gaza Strip under the joint guardianship of Jordan, Egypt and Israel and with the inclusion of (?Palestine) traitor-agents. "Self-government" would include the continued presence of Israeli security forces, so Jordan and Egypt would be necessary mostly to find the cooperation-prone Palestine partners."

"This conception," continued 'Arafat, "postulates the liquidation of the political and military forces of the Palestine resistance movement and also that a destroying blow will be dealt to the progressive national forces in the whole area. Camp David is not the beginning of a new phase; it is only a stage on the path leading to the realization of American plans."

Latest news say that the Israeli troop is making intensive concentrations on Lebanese border and on Syria's Golan Heights. About these concentrations of troops 'Arafat said:

"What is going on in Lebanon is only one manifestation of imperialist conspiracy against the Arab people. Israel's military leadership is threatening with another aggression against the Palestinians and Syrians. The armed conflicts provoked between Lebanon's right-wing and the Syrian peace keeping forces are after all meant to prepare an external intervention."

Touching upon the Damascus summit meeting of the front of firmness, scheduled for September 20, the president of the PLO Executive Committee pointed out.

"Leaders of Syrian, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and of the PLO will meet to discuss the probably consequences of Camp David. We shall take measures in all fields and at all levels to counterbalance the possible Camp David steps and to strengthen the front of firmness. The measures include that we make the links closer with our friends, and allies, with the socialist countries, as well as with the progressive and anti-imperialist forces of the Middle East area and of the whole world. We continue to keep to the resolutions passed at the Rabat summit. That the PLO is the Palestine people's only legal representative. Nobody authorized As-Sadat to carry on discussions either on behalf of the Palestine people or on behalf of any other Arab people."

In Conclusion, 'Arafat spoke about his visit to Budapest:

"I carried on extremely useful and successful talks with Janos Kadar, Istvan Sarlos and with other leading politicians. My visit coincided with the summit meetings in Camp David. In this critical situation, I noted with pleasure and satisfaction that the Socialist Hungary has reaffirmed its support for the Palestine people's just struggle and legal right to national self-determination and to establish an independent state. As a result of the talks, the friendship between the Palestine and Hungarian people has further strengthened, declared Yasir 'Arafat.

Delegation Departs, Communique Issued

LD1616422 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Yasir 'Arafat paid a 2-day visit to our country. The communique which has been issued recalls that 'Arafat and his party were also received by Janos Kadar. The warm, friendly discussions, which were held in a spirit of mutual solidarity and support, touched upon timely international questions, the relations between the Hungarian and the Palestinian people and the development of the established cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The latest developments in the Middle East situation were at the center of the discussions and it was stated during the Budapest discussions that the separate negotiations were contrary to the interests of the Arab people. There was agreement concerning the signing of a cooperation agreement between the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front and the Palestine Liberation Organization. 'Arafat and his party left our country today.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Puja Hosts Dinner

LD1510142 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja has given a dinner in honor of the delegation led by Uppadit Pachariyangkun. Minister of Foreign Trade Jozsef Biro was also present.

Talks Begin

LD151614Y Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 15 Sep, MTI--Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun, minister for foreign affairs of the Thai Kingdom, [words indistinct] laid a wreath on Friday in Budapest at the Hungarian heroes memorial on Heroes Square. Present at the wreath-laying ceremony was Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai.

Thereafter, talks between Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun began at the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. Present at the meeting were Robert Garai, Owat Sutthiwatnaruphut, chief director of the Political Department at the Thai Foreign Ministry, as well as several senior officials of the two foreign ministries.

At the talks, the parties surveyed the development in the two countries' relations since the establishment of diplomatic links and surveyed opportunities for expanding and broadening the contacts. Special attention was devoted at the discussion to current topics of the Southeast Asian area.

Received By Losonczi, Lazar

LD151516Y Budapest MTI in English 1112 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 15 Sep, MTI--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received in Hungarian parliament on Friday Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun, minister for foreign affairs of the Thai Kingdom. Both meetings were attended by Hungarian Foreign Minister Friyes Puja.

At the negotiations, the two sides exchanged views on the two countries' situation and on topical international issues.

Trade Agreement Signed

LD151948Y Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 15 Sep, MTI--Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro and Thai Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun, signed a trade agreement today afternoon in Budapest. The document stipulates development of the two countries foreign economic relations, the granting of the most-favoured-nation treatment and several other benefits.

Ends Visit

LD161942Y Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 16 Sep, MTI--Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun, minister for foreign affairs of the Thai Kingdom, and his party left Budapest on Saturday afternoon. He was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and by Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai.

In a statement given to MTI reporter prior to his departure, the head of the Thai diplomacy spoke in high terms about his impressions gained in Hungary, about the life and development of a society free of exploitation.

Both the Thai Kingdom and the Hungarian People's Republic are struggling for a joint goal: For peace and progress, he went on. Our government's foreign policy serves detente. It is our shared endeavour that disputed issues and unsettled conflicts in the world should be settled in a peaceful way and that smaller and bigger countries could establish mutually advantageous relations and cooperate in developing their economy. I noted with great pleasure that both Thailand and Hungary are taking stand for observing the basic principles of peaceful coexistence and contribute also by this to ensuring peace for mankind.

At the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun, foreign minister of the Thai Kingdom, paid an official visit to the Hungarian People's Republic between September 14-18, 1978. The Thai foreign minister was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Dr Jozsef Biro, Hungary's foreign trade minister, and the Thai foreign minister signed on September 15 the two countries' trade agreement.

Frigyes Puja carried on official talks with Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun. At the negotiations, marked by a cordial atmosphere, the parties discussed opportunities for developing the two countries' relations and reviewed international issues of mutual interest. Great attention was paid to possibilities for expanding trading and economic links, for which the signed agreement provides a good basis. The foreign ministers agreed that, in accordance with the two countries' interests, there were realistic possibilities for scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. They noted with satisfaction that there was readiness on both sides to develop contacts.

CUBAN SCIENCE ACADEMY PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

FL151554Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1420 GMT 15 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Wilfredo Torres, president of the Cuban science academy, has arrived in Budapest to discuss the work program for the period 1979-1980. The Cuban leader will meet with Perenc Marta, secretary general of the Hungarian academy, and will sign a protocol for a 2-year work program within the framework of the 5-year scientific cooperation agreement.

CUBA'S FERNANDEZ MELL ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

FL162328Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Budapest--Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the City of Havana People's Government Assembly, today arrived in Hungary at the invitation of his counterpart of the Hungarian capital council.

KARLOS-LED FRONT DELEGATION ENDS TALKS IN CSSR

LD151830 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Hungarian Patriotic People's Front will increase its cooperation with the Czechoslovak National Front. This is the subject of the agreement which was signed in Prague by Istvan Karlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front, and Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Fraternal Organization. The Hungarian delegation has concluded its Prague negotiations.

Agreement Signed

LD151836Y Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 15 Sep, MTI--MTI's Prague correspondent reports: With conclusion of an agreement on deepening cooperation between the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and the Czechoslovak National Front, the talks of the delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front with leaders of the Czechoslovak fraternal organization ended up Prague on Friday. The document was signed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council, and by Tomas Travnicek, vice president of the Czechoslovak National Front. The ceremony was attended also by Miklos Barity, ambassador to Czechoslovakia of Hungary.

Returns to Budapest

LD161124Y Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 15 Sep, MTI--The Hungarian People's Front Delegation, headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, returned Friday to Budapest at the end of its visit to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. At the end of its talks with leaders of the Czechoslovak National Front, a five-year agreement was signed between the two movements covering every sphere of their cooperation.

PUJA HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN THE NETHERLANDS

AU151751Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[Report on news conference by Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja on 13 September at Amsterdam's Shiphol Airport]

[Text] In an initial statement, Frigyes Puja said that he agreed with his Dutch colleague that the Dutch-Hungarian talks were useful and fruitful and that they will be definitely beneficial to the well-developing relations between the two countries. He added that he regarded a continuation of the meetings between the foreign ministers as useful. He experienced keen interest in Hungary on every level everywhere at his talks in Holland and, in his opinion, this could be a good basis for a development of relations.

The Hungarian foreign minister then stated that, for our part, we regard the implementation of the agreements concluded in Helsinki as a whole in all areas--in the political, cultural and economic areas alike--as very important. We attach particularly great significance to economic cooperation. I feel, he said, that we must multiply our efforts to intensify economic and other relations. Since there is a mutual willingness to do so, we can hope that our cooperation would become more effective and extensive. Frigyes Puja then thanked his hosts for the cordial welcome he has experienced everywhere.

Answering a question posed by a British journalist, our foreign minister said that the process of detente has slowed down. This requires the intensification of our efforts to remove the obstacles from the path of detente. Every small and large country can assist in accomplishing this task, he added. With their own good relationship, small countries like Holland and Hungary can have a favorable impact on the process of detente. Frigyes Puja stressed: One cannot choose from among the clauses encompassed by the Helsinki Final Act, omit some and place exclusive emphasis on others. [paragraph continues]

He noted that the Final Act presupposes both multilateral and bilateral efforts. Regarding the latter, just as we have done prior to Belgrade, we are and we will continue striving to realize the Helsinki principles following the Belgrade conference as well. This is a prolonged program that cannot be implemented immediately.

In connection with another question, returning to the slowdown of detente, Frigyes Puja stressed that we regard promoting disarmament as the most important issue and we attribute great importance also to the liquidation of trouble spots, an area where, to our regret, significant positive results comparable to previous years were not achieved recently.

PUJA TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT TO NORWAY

LD161932Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Frigyes Puja, Hungarian foreign minister, will travel to Norway the day after tomorrow at the invitation of Knut Frydenlund, Norwegian foreign minister.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON HUNGARIAN-NORWEGIAN RELATIONS

LD180006Y Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 17 Sep, MTI--Relations between Hungary and Norway have started to make a really promising progress in the last decade. The intensification of the political contacts between the two countries which are of different social systems and belong to (?different) systems of alliance is indicated by the fact that direct talks between members of the two governments can be defined as regular, writes an article in Sunday's MAGYAR HIRLAP on Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja's official visit to Norway commencing on Monday.

The article recalls the major stages in the two countries' interstate relations and says, among other things, that "several interstate treaties and agreements are in effect between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Kingdom of Norway. Amongst them, we attach great importance to the first long-range trade agreement signed 8 years ago, the modernization has for long been topical...although geographically the two countries are far from each other, this fact cannot be an obstacle for expanding, by mutual intent, trading links, being of a modest volume for the time being."

Further, the article says that Norway--besides the fact that it is maintaining extensive relations with West European countries and with the United States as a consequence of its membership in the alliance--intends to improve the links with the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries as well. The article points out that at one time Norway had been among the very first countries rejecting the deployment of nuclear weapons on their territory. The Norwegian government (?has on) several occasions manifested that it is backing the realization of the Helsinki accords and is especially interested in the military aspects of security and in confidence-building measures.

"Both sides intend to strengthen and further develop the cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Kingdom of Norway in the forthcoming years. This was laid down during the last visit to Norway by a Hungarian prime minister; and the practical realization of this specific intention will come to an important phase by the official visit to Norway starting tomorrow and by the talks to be conducted there by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Knowing the Scandinavian country's progressive standpoint, indentical or close to ours in the major international issues, we may state that the Hungarian-Norwegian foreign ministerial talks serve, besides bilateral interests, also the broadening of security and cooperation in Europe. At the same time, it is a part of (?an) important endeavour of the socialist diplomacy aiming at developing peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems into cooperation--keeping in mind people's interests," concludes MAGYAR HIRLAP's article.

U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD171642Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 17 Sep 78 ID

[Text] The U.S. communist party delegation comprising Henry Winston, chairman of the party, and George Meyers, member of the Politburo, has arrived in our country. The delegation was invited by the MSZMP Central Committee for a few days' stay.

MTI REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF SWEDISH PARTY STUDY DELEGATION

LD151752Y Budapest MTI in English 1114 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 15 Sep MTI--At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, a study delegation of the Swedish Labour Party-Communists paid a visit to Hungary between September 6-15, 1978, under the leadership of John Takman, member of the party's Political Committee.

Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, had talks with the delegation. The delegates met representatives of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and of the National Peace Council and visited County Komarom. The Swedish party's representatives got acquainted with the HSWP's activity and with the experiences gained in the economic building work.

JENOE FOCK VISITS BARANYA COUNTY; REVIEWS MINING, AGRICULTURE

LD152330Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Jenoe Fock has spent 2 days in Baranya County. The member of the party Politburo yesterday visited the (Zobak) mine in Komlo, then exchanged views with the party and council leaders of the mining town. In the afternoon, he acquainted himself with mineral mining in the Mecsek hills. Today Jenoe Fock was briefed on life in Baranya County at the headquarters of the county party committee and then visited the Boly agricultural combine.

BRIEFS

MASS HONORING THE POPE--In honor of Pope John Paul I, Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom, celebrated a pontifical mass at St Stephens Cathedral in Budapest on Sunday. The festive event was attended, on behalf of the Hungarian Government, by Imre Markoja, minister of justice; Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Istvan Straub, deputy chairman of the State Office of Church Affairs. Several representatives of the diplomatic corps were also present. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Sep 78 p 8 AU]

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS ON RESULTS OF CAMP DAVID CONFERENCE

LD180948Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Last night the tripartite summit conference attended by delegations from Egypt, Israel and the United States ended at Camp David. Early this morning at the White House in the presence of President Carter, Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President Anwar as-Sadat signed two documents agreed on during the 13-day summit.

The agreement provides for a 5-year period of transition for the territories occupied by Israel on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip. Egypt and Israel have decided to conclude a final peace treaty in 3 months.

Reactions to the results of the conference vary and the press agencies are dealing with them at length. Jimmy Carter said that there are still considerable difficulties on the road to final peace in the Middle East, but on the whole, the American President is satisfied with the results. On the other hand, Syria has strongly attacked the separatist Israeli-Egyptian agreement. Syrian official sources announced that there is not a single point in the Camp David agreement which is in the interest of the Arabs. Syria maintains that the signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt only sanctifies Israeli occupation of Arab territories and serves American interests in the region.

It is significant that the results of the Camp David conference have met with enthusiastic reception from American Jewish circles. It is being said that in order to achieve full success it is necessary to have the participation of King Husayn in the peace process. It has just been announced in Cairo that As-Sadat is to go to Morocco from the United States in order to discuss the results of the summit with King Hassan II and King Husayn.

Differences of opinion have also appeared in Israel and Egypt. The American radio and TV network ABC announced that Egyptian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kamil has resigned. Also in Israel, divergences of opinion have been noted among the members of Begin's coalition cabinet.

PAP REPORTS DEATH OF MINISTER OF SCIENCE KALISKI

LD171732Y Warsaw PAP in English 0909 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The outstanding scientist, General Sylwester Kaliski, Polish minister of science, higher education and technology has died this morning, said a communique released here today.

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI, BISHOPS DENOUNCE STATE CENSORSHIP

LD170909Y Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] In Poland, the bishops led by Cardinal Wyszynski today vigorously denounced censorship, which they say misinforms the public. They demand freedom of expression, stressing that millions of Polish Catholics are deprived of religious publications. They stress, for example, that the government has never agreed to publish more than 300,000 copies of the catechisms for the 8 million Polish school children. The bishops point out that state censorship has always been and remains a weapon of totalitarian regimes.

Pastoral Letter

LD171512Y Vatican City in English to Europe 1345 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Today the church in Poland is celebrating social communications day. For the occasion, the Episcopal Conference has published a pastoral letter which is being communicated to the faithful during the masses throughout the day.

The Polish prelates begin by pointing out that everyone, and therefore also the church, has the right to use the mass media. Unfortunately, they add, the church in Poland today, although from the very beginning of our existence as a state has contributed to creating the nation's culture, is not only deprived of the right to possess the means of social communications, in particular radio, television and the daily press, but cannot even [word indistinct]. The state has appropriated all these means, the bishops point out, and they have been put to the service of an ideology whose purpose is to educate man without God.

After having stressed that the instruments of social communication can [words indistinct] and foster sentiments of brotherhood, the Polish Episcopate affirms; however, it is not so today. The means of social communication are exploited to impose only ideas and uniform models of behavior and of the exercise of power over men. Those who today are the masters of the press, of the radio, television, of the cinema, of the theater, pursue their own ends holding these instruments firmly in hand [words indistinct]. As citizens who live in their own homeland, we have rights which we cannot renounce.

The prelates list in particular the rights to honest information [words indistinct] of the hierarchical values, the right of criticism of the (?method followed) by the mass media and the rights of the national and Christian culture of Poland be respected.

The pastoral letter goes on to declare that man's full development comes to pass in freedom. [Words indistinct] the state not allowing men of other social and political ideas to speak is unjust. The censorship of the faith, the Polish bishops say, has always been and continues to be an actual weapon of the totalitarian system. By censorship not only does it wish to orientate the spiritual life of society but it paralyzes also the cultural and religious life of the whole nation.

In the last part of the pastoral letter, the bishops denounce the restriction imposed on Catholics [words indistinct] newspapers in adequate quantities and the impossibility of broadcasting religious program on radio and television, notwithstanding the repeated requests made to the authorities in this matter. Keeping in mind the need, or rather the duty, of integrating information (?with other sources), the pastors of the Polish church conclude, we invite you to profit from the broadcasts of Vatican Radio, which transmits news of the life of the church, the pope's discourses and religious lectures.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS GREEK CP LEADER RECEIVES FRELEK

LD162136Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Ryszard Frelek, secretary of PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee, stayed in Greece at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece. He met Kharilaos Florakis, first secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, and other representatives of the leadership of the Greek Communist Party.

The talks which were held confirmed the support of both sides for the policy of detente and full realization of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The importance of stopping the arms race and opening the ways toward disarmament were stressed, as well as the importance of initiatives which aim at this goal adopted by Poland, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TODOROV VISIT

AU141503Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Communique issued in Warsaw on the 11-12 September working visit of friendship by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria]

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, stayed in Poland on a working visit of friendship from 11-12 September 1978 at the invitation of Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was received by Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary. During his stay in Poland, S. Todorov toured the Marcin Kasprzak radio plant. Premiers P. Jaroszewicz and S. Todorov had talks, which were attended:

On the Polish side by Deputy Premiers Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Longin Cegielski and Tadeusz Pyka and by heads of the ministries concerned;

On the Bulgarian side by Deputy Premier Andrey Lukanov, by heads of the appropriate ministries and by advisors and experts of the two sides [as published].

During the talks, the sides exchanged information on the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the seventh PZPR and the 11th BCP congresses, discussed problems of the further development of Polish-Bulgarian economic and scientific-technical cooperation and cooperation in other fields and exchanged views on some major issues of the international situation.

The sides stressed that the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is proceeding in accordance with the agreed decisions and constitutes an important factor in their comprehensive mutual relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. A higher level of mutual relations is an expression of the fraternal cooperation between the PZPR and the BCP and the close cooperation between the governments, parliaments and social organizations of the two states. This is in keeping with the vital interests of the two countries' societies and constitutes a consistent implementation of the decisions adopted during the meetings between the leaders of the two parties and peoples--E. Gierek and T. Zhivkov.

The premiers of the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria carried out a comprehensive appraisal of Polish-Bulgarian economic relations. They noted that during the 30 years since the conclusion of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, profound qualitative changes had been effected in the two countries' economic structures. Poland and Bulgaria's socioeconomic development favors their efforts to deepen mutual economic relations and is related to their active participation in the international division of labor within CEMA.

The activities pursued by the two sides insure steady increases in mutual trade exchanges and increases in trade with the articles produced under the specialization and cooperation schemes.

The implementation of mutual supplies of goods in the past 3 years has created favorable conditions for overfulfilling the tasks stipulated by the 5-year agreement for [illegible] and for mapping out the lines and tasks of further increasing trade in the coming 5-year period. In their talks, the premiers focused their attention on the current issues of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and reviewed and adopted the main lines of cooperation after 1980. The sides noted with satisfaction the considerable progress in the work connected with preparing draft accords and agreements concerning: 1) Mutual supplies of finished goods and cooperation in automobile industry production; 2) Comprehensive cooperation in metal machine tools; 3) The specialization of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the production of electric and internal combustion trolleys; 4) The specialization of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the production of pack and cam switches [wylacznikow pakietowo-krzywkowuch]; and 5) Coordination of investments and mutual supplies in the field of the chemical industry. The sides stressed the progress made in preparing accords on production cooperation in the field of shipping and construction and road machinery and on expanding cooperation in the field of electronic analytical technology. The respective ministries have been instructed to prepare the relevant accords in the immediate future.

The signing of these accords will constitute further progress in developing production cooperation and specialization and will help further intensify economic relations between the two countries.

The two heads of government positively appraised the development of cooperation in the field of culture, science, education, the press, radio and television and stressed the importance of further intensifying this cooperation. They agreed to sign in the immediate future a new accord on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The sides stressed the desirability of further efforts to tighten the cooperation between Polish and Bulgarian tourist organizations under the conditions of the steadily developing tourism between the two countries.

Guided by the conviction that only lasting peace creates conditions for successfully solving the basic problems of the present world and for insuring further social progress for mankind, Poland and Bulgaria will continue, together with the USSR and the other socialist states, the efforts to help consolidate the process of detente and the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems in the spirit of the CSCE Final Act. The two premiers expressed their concern of antidetente trends and of the recent attempts at confrontation by some imperialist centers. Poland and Bulgaria fully support the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its efforts to rehabilitate the country after the destruction of the war, to strengthen its independence and to make a worthy contribution to the construction of lasting peace in Southeast Asia, despite China's hegemonistic pressure. The Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue their active efforts in favor of general disarmament and declare themselves in favor of urgent implementation of the important disarmament proposals submitted by the USSR and other socialist states during the debates of the special UN session on disarmament. The two sides stressed that the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting strategic offensive armaments are of particular significance for insuring international peace and security and general disarmament. The two premiers stressed the importance of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the importance of the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in the struggle for peace and security in the world.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and in the spirit of complete mutual understanding. The results of the talks will be of great significance for the further development and [illegible] of mutual cooperation and for mapping out its future course. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Stanko Todorov invited Piotr Jaroszewicz, Chairman of Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, to visit the Bulgarian [illegible].

MORE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO CLUJ COUNTY

Addresses Cluj-Napoca Mass Rally

AU151249 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1030 GMT on 15 September 1978 begins a live relay from the city of Cluj-Napoca on a mass rally occasioned by President Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to Cluj County on the occasion of the opening of the 1978-79 academic school year. According to the announcer, "Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu." No further names are given. The announcer states that thousands upon thousands of Cluj residents, schoolchildren and students have rallied in the city square.

Stefan Mocuta, first secretary of the Cluj County party committee, opens the meeting at 1032 GMT by greeting President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu amidst applause and cheers. He reviews local economic achievements and the development of art, literature and science in Romania. The floor is then taken by Ion Vlad, rector of Babes-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca, who speaks on cultural and educational matters. Next, various other local working people and students speak about similar subjects.

Stefan Mocuta then invites President Nicolae Ceausescu to take the floor.

Following Ceausescu's speech, Stefan Mocuta takes the floor and thanks him for his speech which, he says, will serve as a program of guidelines in the future activity in this area.

Text of Speech

AU151218Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1105 GMT 15 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I have the great pleasure of meeting again with the Cluj working people, with the professors, the teaching staff and with the Cluj students and pupils on the occasion of the opening of the new school year and the working visit to your municipality and county. [loud applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

I would like to extend to you, to the participants in this big rally and to all inhabitants of Cluj municipality and county, warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself personally on the opening of the new school year. [applause; cheers; chants]

From this big rally I also wish to address to all educational staff, students, pupils and parents throughout the country warmest congratulations and wishes for ever greater successes in the educational process. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

The start of the 1978-1979 school year takes place at a time when we can say that we have concluded the process of reorganizing our education and placing it on a new and lasting revolutionary foundation, based on work, education and research and on the harmonious blending of these three key elements of mankind's progress and civilization and the socialist and communist construction in our fatherland. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

We have come a long way in the overall development of our fatherland in the years of socialism. We have attained outstanding successes in the development of the forces of production and in socialist industrialization. Industrial production today, for instance, is 40 times higher than it was during the bourgeois-landlord period.

We have developed agriculture and other fields of activity. All our people, under the party leadership, are unabatedly fulfilling the 11th Congress program, the fundamental charter on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism. [applause; cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

The intensive development of the forces of production has created the prerequisites for basing education on a lasting foundation and insuring its progress on all levels. Today over 20 percent of Romania's population is involved in the educational process. We have over 180,000 students, which insures the training of advanced cadres for all fields of activity, thus supplying industry, science, education and the whole of our society with cadres armed with the latest scientific-technical achievements and with the revolutionary outlook on our world and life, that of dialectical and historical materialism. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

In the general schools and high schools, we have adopted the appropriate measures required by the latest demands of Romania's development and overall progress in order to train youth so that they are endowed both with knowledge for all fields of activity and with a high general cultural standard, since we proceed from the need for our fatherland's youth, who are tomorrow's builders of socialism, to master the most advanced achievements of human thought, all social development achievements and the scientific socialist outlook on the world. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

It is obvious that in achieving these targets, we must do everything possible to commendably implement the program to revolutionalize all grades of education and to place it on a sound material base, with an advanced concept, something which will allow youth to master a basic grounding in all fields. We must never forget that regardless of the specialization chosen by a young man, he must properly master the key subjects such as physics, mathematics, chemistry and biology, without which no specialist in any field can work as he should. We must also insure that he masters the revolutionary outlook on the world, as well as the history, literature and culture of our socialist fatherland. [applause; chants; cheers: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Both the teaching staff and the students and pupils should make consistent efforts to insure the implementation of measures on organizing education on new and revolutionary bases. We have made a good start; we have good results in all fields. But much remains to be done to insure that our high schools carry out the established tasks and that pupils adequately master the necessary knowledge for their future activity--I am referring both to pupils going on to higher education and those directly entering production. We must bear in mind that tomorrow's man, the builder of the socialist and communist system, must be a good specialist, technician, engineer, researcher and scientist; at the same time he must have a broad general knowledge so that he can easily adapt himself to the development of the forces of production and the requirements of the national economy.

As a matter of fact today a worker, engineer or technician must renew his knowledge every 4-5 years, in view of the rapid development of contemporary science and technology. That is why the polytechnicalization [politehnizare] of our secondary education and of all our higher education, both technical higher education and the so-called social sciences, is a must if we are to keep abreast of the huge stride forward in science and human knowledge. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

That presupposes that we must act more courageously and firmly against the concept of narrow specialization in favor of the comprehensive training of our youth and the polytechnicalization, as aforementioned, of our education. Only thus can our education system meet the revolutionary requirements of communist construction in Romania.

[applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

During my visit today to the mechanics faculty and to an industrial high school, I was favorably impressed with the concern being shown and the results attained in the Cluj higher and secondary education system. These are good results. I know that the 25,000 students and the tens of thousands of high school and other school's pupils here today enjoy much better educational conditions and that the material base that has been developed in Cluj insures that the students commendably master the latest achievements of science and technology in all fields. As a matter of fact we have a strong material base throughout the country; one could say that we have all we need from a material viewpoint to carry out the revolutionary tasks of education. I would like to express the conviction that during the new school year, which begins today, the educational staff, students and pupils will do everything they can to make the best use of this material base created by our socialist state and people, and will respond to the care of the party, state and people with much better educational results than in the past. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

I do not wish to refer now to the material conditions and the state of our education in the past, although it is sometimes good for the older people to recall it, particularly to tell the young about the state of education in the past and about the material problems faced then by students and pupils. There is no doubt a great difference, as different as night and day, between conditions during the bourgeois-landlord period and the educational achievements of our socialist system. The establishment of a lasting material base for education, the introduction of free education, scholarships for 70 percent of the students, and hostel places for approximately the same percentage figure, suitable student canteens and free textbooks and other conditions created by our state and people for pupils and students--compared with the past, all these things show what huge steps forward we have made in the overall development of our fatherland, as a result of increasing the forces of production and building the socialist system where exploitation, oppression and national and social inequality have been completely eliminated, since a socialist society insures equality of rights in all fields, for all working people and for all citizens, regardless of social system. [as heard] [applause; chants; cheers]

In our education system, this equality of rights is reflected in the existence of schooling in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalties, and in insuring the necessary resources for teaching in the languages preferred by a particiular nationality. We always proceed from the fact that on the basis of the revolutionary concept--the latest scientific achievements must be mastered by all of our fatherland's youth [Ceausescu falters]--we must create the necessary conditions for insuring that they are also taught in the languages of all nationalities. By insuring this complete equality of rights, beginning with equality in work, remuneration, life, education, culture and any other field of activity, we also attain complete unity in the concept of the world and in building socialism and communism in Romania. [sentence as heard]

I have just visited three big industrial units in Cluj County: The Cimpia Turzii metallurgical plant--better known as the new steel plant and the new metal processing units--which will turn Cluj County into a strong metallurgical center, too, since we will produce 500,000 tons of metal in Cimpia Turzii alone, almost twice the total production of Romania in 1938-1939. At the big heavy equipment plant under construction in Cluj, we will produce 220,000-250,000 tons of steel, equal to almost the entire Romanian production in the past, we will manufacture highly technical equipment and I insisted that we have a big 6,000 ton forge here in order to process the metal here and to give substance to socialist industrialization and make all Cluj inhabitants aware of it. [applause; cheers; chants]

Generally speaking, [illegible] are being produced in Cluj and there are good results in [illegible], the steel plant, the [illegible] mills, the forge and the [illegible] machine-tool plant. We must speak only one language. Regardless of the [illegible] which the worker, technician or engineer was taught, he can only speak one language in the factory, the language of highly performing technology. We must master and make that machine so that it can produce new and even better machines, which--wherever they may be in the world, since we export everywhere--will speak not Romanian but only one language, the language of highly advanced technology. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Dear comrades and friends, that is why we must do all we can to insure that priority is given in all levels of education to perfectly mastering, and mastering again, the latest achievements in all fields. We need builders of socialism and communism and citizens who master their jobs, the most advanced science and technology and the revolutionary concept of the world, people who know that what they are achieving serves the well-being and happiness of the people and insures the independence, sovereignty and freedom of our fatherland. [loud and prolonged applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

I was favorably impressed with the [illegible] visited. Generally speaking, I would like to state with much satisfaction, that the industry of Cluj municipality and county has developed strongly and has fulfilled the industrial development plan; for the first 8 months of this year, you have even overfulfilled the industrial production plan. As a matter of fact, in the past 5 years, Cluj County has been in first place nationwide in fulfilling the industrial production plan. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

I can say with pleasure that for the first 7 months you have also overfulfilled the net production plan and have exceeded the labor productivity targets and other quality indexes of industrial activity. This proves that the Cluj working people, as well as all our people, are doing all they can to make an increasingly important contribution to fulfilling the 9-year plan, as well as the supplementary plan of attaining production of at least 100 billion by 1980. Cluj County has already made a certain contribution--and my impression is that it will be greater than was pledged--to attaining the 100 billion lei target by 1980. As a matter of fact, I believe that Cluj industry will produce more than 32 billion in 1980 and will reach at least 35 billion lei, thus becoming a strong center of our socialist industry. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

For these results, I would like to address my warmest congratulations and wishes for new success to all working people in Cluj municipality and county. [loud applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

In the past 3 years and 7 months we have successfully fulfilled the national industrial production plan, exceeding by [illegible] production by over 40 billion lei. All prerequisites exist for the implementation of the 11th Congress resolution by 1980, and the RCP national conference decisions, which enables us to insure our fatherland's more rapid progress to higher peaks of progress and civilization and the well-being and happiness of all our people. From Cluj, from this big rally, I would like to relay to all our workers class, technicians, engineers and all working people, regardless of nationality, warmest congratulations and wishes for ever greater successes in all their activity. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

Other fields of activity are also developing successfully. We have recorded important successes in agriculture, including in the agriculture of Cluj County, and I would like to offer to cooperative workers and all agricultural workers and peasants in Cluj and throughout the country my warmest [illegible] and wishes for ever greater successes in developing agricultural production and in insuring ever better supplies of agricultural and food products for all our people. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

I have already referred to our educational successes. Therefore, I would like to talk about the outstanding results achieved in scientific research institutes throughout our country. We can say that our scientific research has made and is making a very important contribution to these achievements and that many of the new installations, technologies and products attained in various fields of activity result from the advanced activity and thinking of researchers, scientists and all our people, a fact which, in this field too, proves its great capacity and talent to lead the struggle for progress and civilization and to do everything to insure that our country, rather than lagging behind, makes rapid progress in the latest achievements of human genius in all fields.

That is why I would like to offer, to scientists, researchers and to all workers active in this important field of activity, my warm congratulations and wishes for new successes. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-Romania"]

Dear comrades and friends, we are undoubtedly entitled to feel satisfaction with our achievements. However, we must never forget that there are still shortcomings in our activity and that these are also manifest in Cluj municipality, county and various socio-economic units. Likewise, we must also not forget that mistakes are being made, a fact which prevents our results from always being up to our efforts and possibilities. That is why--even at this rally devoted to the opening of the new school year, or perhaps because it is such a rally--we should be reminded of the need to act more resolutely to eliminate shortcomings and mistakes, to better organize activity and work in all fields, so that we can attain ever better results in all fields, accelerate the development rate of our fatherland and increase the well-being of the people. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

It is necessary to take resolute measures to implement the 11th congress directives on fully asserting the scientific-technological revolution in all fields and to carry out the guidelines of the party national conference, both on imbuing the quantity accumulated in all fields, in industry, agriculture and education, with a new quality and on raising the level of our activity in all spheres, doing so by acting in a revolutionary spirit and by proving daily that we can overcome all difficulties and that we can insure that our people and fatherland march firmly forward and complete the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

We must always pay attention to raising the qualitative level of production and the technological level of all machines and equipment produced, so that they can compete with the best of similar products manufactured internationally. At the same time, it is necessary to do everything possible to utilize material means more rationally, beginning with the plants and factories--by seeing to it that they work at full capacity--and with raw and other materials--by reducing consumption, declaring war on waste and doing everything to insure that not one gram of raw or other materials is wasted, since any waste diminishes national income and wealth. Any savings contributes to increasing the economic force and wealth of our people. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

We are unabatedly implementing the decisions of the March Central Committee plenum on laying greater emphasis on workers' self-management and self-administration in all fields. We must act firmly to insure that each unit, leading council and working people's collective does all it can to attain maximal results with available materials and financial means. It is necessary that net production and newly created value in all fields be the only criteria for measuring activity and estimating both good work and bad, since we must not judge according to overall production, which includes material expenditure and expenditure for past work [Ceausescu falters]--after all, it is no big deal to have had expenditures for past work.

We have to create something new and increase our wealth, hence the new [illegible] being created, which alone ensures the progress and conditions for the overall development and well-being of our people. It is on this criterion that we will judge and appraise the future activity of each county, and I am convinced, after viewing the results attained thus far, that Cluj County will end up in a leading place, if not in first place. [applause; cheers; chants]

It is understandable that all of this leads to special obligations on the part of the county and municipal party committees and party organizations, which must concern themselves even more with all these problems and, together with other organizations, trade unions, youth and women's organizations, and especially with the working people's councils and with all working people, irrespective of nationality, must find ways and means to implement these targets, which are essential for our future activity.

It is also necessary to pay greater attention to complete fulfillment of investments, including investments for housing, considering that it is necessary to insure housing for working people with better conditions. A lot is being built, especially in Cluj. Countrywide, we will build almost 1 million apartments under the current 5-year plan. In the case of Cluj, we will build 28,000 apartments in this county. However, it seems that judging by the number of applications for housing in Cluj, still not enough apartments are being built.

I would be particularly satisfied if we would implement the countrywide program for 1 million dwellings, considering that a certain lag is recorded. If Cluj is able to build more than 28,000 apartments, I think we can even increase the plan for housing construction, so as to meet the working people's needs with better conditions, considering the rapid development of Cluj industry. [cheers, chants]

Generally, it is necessary to pay greater attention to matters which pertain to improving the work and living conditions of the working people. It is known that on the basis of last year's decisions, remuneration will increase by 32 percent under the current 5-year plan, compared with the approximately 20 percent envisaged in the plan.

We must do all we can so that along with developing the forces of production and increasing the national income, we will be able to insure the continuous improvement of the material and cultural well-being of our people, which is actually the supreme aim of the party's policy and the essence of socialism. Because the society we are building, the society of justice, social and national equality, does all it can so that man enjoys ever better work, living and educational conditions to that human personality is able to fully assert itself. This is actually the essential difference between socialism and capitalism, between the society based on oppression and the society without classes in which the people are masters of their own destiny and everything that is achieved belongs to the people and to the people alone. [cheers; chants]

Along with improving professional and technical training, it is also necessary to constantly concern ourselves with raising the socialist awareness of the builders of the new social system, of all working people; it is necessary to give an impetus to the political-educational activity, to the cultural acti ity and to creativity. Let us do all we can so that the Song to Romania festival will involve the general participation of the masses, the young people and all working people and that, at the same time, our nation's creative capability will assert itself forcefully; so that it will attract the working people to cultural houses, clubs and to cultural establishments, theaters and to other such establishments after work hours to offer them the opportunity for pleasant recreation, to listen to some good poetry, if possible--let us ask poets to write good and beautiful poetry--to read a good book, watch a good show and to participate in this creativity themselves.

I am pleased to say that tens of thousands of working people have emerged as creative people and they do a good job, because they have come to know life through their work and they know that in blending work and creativity one is indeed able to achieve the genuine national culture and values.

I would like to ask the trade unions and young people and, of course, the party organizations to understand that we have to concern ourselves both with the work place and with the organization of free time. They must understand that young people, apart from everything else, have to dance sometimes, and even older people need to dance at times; we must concern ourselves with this aspect as well. [cheers; chants]

It is necessary to understand, dear comrades and friends, that the comprehensively developed socialist society presupposes conditions for the working people to assert themselves in all fields. Certainly, we must insure a work place for each person, we must see that each person fulfills his duties at his work place. However, we must also remember the other requirements of the working people, of all our people, beginning with those connected with the standard of living, but also those connected with culture; we must insure the people's equal participation in leading our society, in all leadership bodies and in the forceful assertion of our socialist democracy, thus forcefully demonstrating the power and strength of socialism and communism--a society in which the people, masters of their destiny, are consciously building their own free and independent future. [cheers; chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in focusing our constant concern on the multiple problems of our society and on implementing the 11th congress program, we never forget that we are living on a planet with many, many nations, that we must do all we can to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all nations, irrespective of social system so as to contribute to achieving a better and more just world in which each nation is able to develop as it desires, without fear of aggression, and live its life freely. [applause, cheers]

In our international activity, we do all we can to develop relations of cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries, to contribute to surmounting certain differences and to strengthening solidarity among them, a fact that will exert a favorable influence both on the more rapid progress of socialism in each country and on the force and prestige of socialism throughout the world. [cheers; chants]

We constantly act to strengthen friendship and cooperation with our neighbors--both socialist and nonsocialist countries--considering that relations of good neighborliness and cooperation are a requirement for our countries, so that together we are able to take firmer steps forward in resolving the problems in each country and in achieving European security and new relations of cooperation in the Balkans. [cheers]

We are determined to take action to expand our relations with all European countries in order to implement the documents signed in Helsinki. Although the Belgrade meeting devoted to this aim did not conclude with very good results, we desire intensified efforts to achieve better cooperation in all fields, to better prepare the Madrid meeting and to record concrete results in achieving security on our continent, especially with a view to proceeding to military disengagement, considering that Europe, at this time, has the most powerful concentration of military forces in the world and that we and all European states, irrespective of social system, have the duty to seek ways and means to improve this situation and to proceed to reducing arms and military troops in order to create genuine conditions for real security and peace on our continent and throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we are taking very firm action to achieve general, and primarily nuclear, disarmament, to reduce arms and troops throughout the world so that part of the resources being spent today for the arms race can be applied to the development of each nation and to the more rapid progress of the developing countries.

We believe that it is one of the socialist countries' obligations and the obligation of the revolutionary and progressive movement to do everything possible for peace throughout the world. [cheers,chants]

In the spirit of our party-state policy we are developing broad relations with the developing countries. As a matter of fact, our country, too is a member of this group of states. We take firm action to strengthen cooperation with the nonalined countries, with the small and medium-sized countries; this cooperation is part and parcel of the general policy of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism to insure each people's right to master its national riches and to use them to improve its living standard, and each people's right to be free. [cheers; chants]

At the same time, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, we are actively developing relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all world states, irrespective of social system; we participate actively in the international division of labor. We place our relations of international cooperation on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and the renunciation of the use or threat of force in interstate relations. We are firmly convinced, and life actually confirms this, that only on the basis of these principles can one insure a new development in international life, cooperation and international peace. [cheers; chants]

We resolutely advocate the solution of interstate disputes by peaceful negotiations and the renunciation of military means in resolving these problems. As a matter of fact, events themselves illustrate that any use of force only brings about further difficulties and, at the same time, endangers peace in the given area and throughout the world. This is why we will continue to act with great determination so that disputes everywhere are resolved by negotiations, by goodwill, which is in keeping with the interests of each nation and with the interests of the cause of international peace and cooperation. [cheers; chants]

We support and will continue to actively support the national liberation movement. We will continue to fully support the peoples in Rhodesia and in Namibia, so that they may win national independence as soon as possible. We support the South African people against the apartheid policy. We believe that everything must be done to completely eliminate the policy of oppression of one people by another, to completely eliminate all imperialist policy on our planet. [cheers; chants]

Romania acts to continuously increase the role of the United Nations and of other international bodies and to encourage the active participation of all states--primarily of the small and medium sized countries--in resolving the complex problems of the contemporary world. These countries should participate, under equal conditions, in resolving problems in the interests of each nation, so that former illegal procedures are excluded. In this context, it is more necessary now than ever to strengthen international solidarity, cooperation, and relations with communist and workers parties, with socialist and social democratic parties, with national liberation movements and ruling parties in those countries that have won their independence, with democratic parties everywhere, proceeding from the fact that strengthening this cooperation, irrespective of differences in opinion or belief, is necessary for insuring peace and progress. [cheers; chants]

In acting actively at the international level, we blend national and international activity harmoniously, proceeding from the fact that these two aspects are inseparable. that, in our fatherland, socialist construction itself is closely linked to the new and democratic solution of complex international problems and to insuring each nation's freedom and independence. [cheers; chants]

Our people have undergone foreign domination for a long time. They won their freedom and independence with hard struggle. Therefore, they value this freedom and independence a great deal, and respect and support all peoples who desire to achieve freedom and independence. [cheers; chants]

As I have already stated, we do all we can to develop cooperative relations, founded on the principles of fully equal rights. However, we are not inclined to give up any part of our independence, our sovereignty and our people's freedom to anyone. [cheers]

We want our international cooperation to serve socialist construction, progress, peace, and our people's and each people's progress. By no means do we want to achieve international relations that will make us dependent on anyone. We want fully equal relations and relations of equal cooperation. [cheers; chants]

Both in the case of our domestic and our foreign policy, we are not required to, and will not, account to anyone abroad. We are supposed to, and always will, account for them only to the party and to our people, who represent the supreme judge.

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I want first to address the Cluj residents and to express the conviction that all working people from Cluj, from both the municipality and the county, will do all they can to fulfill the current 5-year plan under favorable conditions and to increase their county's contribution to implementing the 11th party congress program. [cheers]

Certainly, Cluj has thus far held first place three times in the great intercounty competition. However, the competition continues and there are 3 years left in the current 5-year plan, which extends up to 1980. I must tell you that many counties aspire to first place. It is a just and equal competition, the outcome of which depends up on how each of you applies yourself to your work. Undoubtedly he who knows how to better organize its available forces will win. Cluj has demonstrated over 3 years that it knew how to properly resolve this problem. I hope that it will continue to do all it can to be among the frontrakers, and if it wins first place, I will even prepare to grant Cluj the title of "hero of socialist labor." [cheers; chants]

Once again, I would like to send, from this mass rally, wishes for ever greater successes to the educational cadres, to the schoolchildren and students in their educational activity, and wishes for even better results in learning and in blending education, science and production and in improving the scientific level of all educational activity.

Dear comrades and friends; I wish you ever greater successes in all your activity, great satisfaction in your work and life and much good health and happiness. [cheers; chants]

Ceausescu Returns to Bucharest

AU151652Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest this afternoon. Together with the party secretary general, the following comrades also returned to the capital: Iosif Banc, Virgil Cazacu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ilie Verdet and Ioan Ursu. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were met by Comrades Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Lina Ciobanu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Janos Fazekas, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Leonte Rautu, Stefan Andrei, Ion Coman, Richard Winter and Vasile Musat.

AU161735Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 16 Sep 78 AU

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu to meeting of the basic, command and party aktiv of the army, on 16 September, at the Bucharest Military Academy]

[Text] [Ceausescu--Begin recording] [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"] Esteemed comrades.

I have the great pleasure of participating again in the meeting of the party-state aktiv of the army, which is drawing a balance sheet of the combat and political training. On this occasion, I wish you and all officers, generals and soldiers of our armed forces warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself personally. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

The balance sheet and the discussions that have been held on the combat and political training activities emphasized the results attained by units and large units of all arms in improving combat and political training. Indeed, according to the data presented here and the assessments made by the comrades who took the floor, we have good overall results in combat and political training. As a matter of fact, I would like to state that I was particularly impressed with the military exercises [aplicatie] I attended last week which emphasized the combat readiness of the mechanized troops of both the infantry and artillery and the marine, aviation and engineers corps.

Of course, the way in which the units participating in these exercises fulfilled their tasks and succeeded in properly completing the combat missions within the exercises shows that they have attained good results in their combat and political training activities. This is the only explanation. I would like to take this opportunity to address warmest congratulations to the participants in these exerciese. [applause; cheers; chants]

In view of the good results attained in the overall combat and political training activity and in fulfilling the mission entrusted to our army to defend the revolutionary achievements and the country's independence and sovereignty, I would also like to extend warmest congratulations to all of our armed forces. [loud applause; cheers; chants: Ceausescu-RCP"] [end recording]

Stating that youth detachments also participated in these exercises and gave a good performance, along with the army units, units of patriotic guards and paramilitary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then congratulated them for the results attained. He said that our army, patriotic guards and youth units have raised the level of their combat and political training in conjunction with the improvement of their technical equipment and are ready to fulfill their revolutionary duty to defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the people. At the same time he stressed that along with combat and political training activities, the army has also performed a number of important economic tasks by contributing to the construction of important economic units, thus making an active contribution to implementing the program drafted by the 11th RCP congress and insuring a rapid development rate of the production forces and the entire national economy. This activity of the military is an important factor not only from an economic viewpoint but also from a political one, since it strengthens the unity between the army and the people and provides a better understanding for the military that everything we achieve in our fatherland's development--to which they have made and are making an active contribution both when they work as civilians and when they work as military men--must be defended.

This requires that we always be ready to act so that no one can endanger our wonderful achievements, socialism, or the independence of the fatherland. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then said:

[Ceausescu--begin recording] You are familiar with the successes attained by the working people and all our people in implementing the program drafted by the 11th congress for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism. Indeed, the results attained thus far strongly prove the correctness of the 11th congress decisions, the realism of the 5-year plan and the force and capacity of our workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all our people, who are masters of their destiny, to successfully attain the targets established by the 11th congress.

The fact that we have overfulfilled the industrial production plan for the first 2 years and 8 months by 40 billion lei, that we have also recorded good results in other fields, including in agriculture, and that on this basis we were able to adopt measures for raising the incomes of all categories of working people more substantially, including that of military cadres, demonstrates that it is within our power to commendably fulfill the 5-year plan and the supplementary provisions established by the national conference, and to thus insure our fatherland's more rapid progress toward new peaks of progress and civilization, leaving behind the developing country stage and proceeding to a higher development level, something which will actually guarantee the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country and the increase in the level of civilization, the well-being and happiness of all our people. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"] [end recording]

The party secretary general then said that although the overall results in combat and political training are good, they must not lead to self-complacency. He stressed that the main duties of military units, commanders, political councils and party organizations are to insure a high level of combat and political readiness and to strengthen discipline and responsibility in all fields. The speaker added that equipping the army with an increasingly modern technology requires highly trained specialists with a higher level of knowledge, so that they can always fulfill their tasks. The development of socialist democracy and the participation of military men in the political sphere is a very important aspect of our socialist system; the political activities of the military in solving socioeconomic development problems and in carrying out the domestic and foreign policy of our state should in no way lead to lessened military discipline and order.

In this respect the speaker stated that the army must unconditionally perform its duties and missions and that no violations of rules, discipline and order can be tolerated. He then referred to the political-educational training of the military and stressed that it must be more active and combative and that it must develop the sense of responsibility of the individual so that each man can understand his duties and unconditionally perform his tasks and carry out orders without argument. The party secretary general then said:

[Ceausescu--begin recording] When we talk of a new quality in the army, this new quality should take concrete shape in high combat readiness, in the capacity of units to deal with the tasks assigned to them in greater discipline and order and in increased political and educational activity. We must always proceed from the fact that our army, in any combat situation, will have to cooperate closely with the patriotic guards and paramilitary youth units; therefore, it is necessary to lay emphasis on joint training and exercises--as a matter of fact this has been done for some time now--in order to achieve the blending among the army, patriotic guards and paramilitary youth units.

[illegible] never forget that our army has the task of defending the fatherland and that in case of war we will wage a defensive war, meaning that our army, following our party-state policy, in no way intends to act against other peoples; its duty is to guarantee our peaceful work and to defend the integrity and sovereignty of the fatherland, the national independence and freedom of our people. [applause; loud and prolonged cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"] [end recording]

The speaker then said that by drawing our lessons from the century-old history of our army we will never wage a war of aggression and will never endanger anyone's freedom. We will, however, defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland at any price and, in such a case, our army will cooperate closely with the other combat groups and all the people. This will be the main characteristic of the fight we shall wage if necessary. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then said:

[Ceausescu--begin recording] There is no doubt that we never forget that we belong to an alliance of socialist countries in Europe, namely the Warsaw Pact; an alliance which was created, as is well known, to defend against an imperialist attack. This was clearly specified during the pact's creation and, in our opinion, as long as NATO and the Warsaw Pact are not concomitantly abolished, the only purpose of this alliance is to defend against an aggression; within this framework, we will always fulfill our duties, however, we will not, under any circumstance, participate in a war directed against some state, but only in defending against an aggression. [applause; cheers]

In this respect, it is obviously necessary to strengthen cooperation with the armies of Warsaw Pact member-countries and to bear in mind that in case of an aggression against any socialist state in Europe we will have to carry out our obligations; although we are convinced that if we promote a just international policy and if we consistently act to reduce tension, insure detente and disarmament and concurrently abolish the two military blocs, then mankind, including Europe, can be saved from a new war, thus being able to insure the peaceful development both of our fatherland and of other socialist countries and all European peoples. We will do everything possible to contribute to this policy of peace, since it fully accords with the interests of our people, all socialist countries and all peoples in Europe and throughout the world. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then stressed that we are also expanding relations and the exchange of experience with the armies of the other socialist countries and with all socialist countries. We proceed from the fact that strengthening ties with all socialist countries, including military ties, overcoming divergencies between certain socialist countries and enhancing their solidarity is an important element of successfully building socialism in each country and asserting the force and prestige of socialism throughout the world.

The speaker said that it is also necessary to develop relations with the armies of developing countries and other states, regardless of social system, since we can reach a better understanding among peoples through such contacts and acknowledge the fact that each army should limit itself to defending its own people, renouncing any interference in the affairs of other states and any claims to dominate other people. When each people determines that its country's army does not interfere in the affairs of other states and renounces claims to domination, we will undoubtedly make huge strides forward toward peace and toward insuring the full independence and sovereignty of each nation. Esteemed comrades, here is the conclusion of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech.

[Ceausescu--begin recording] Generally speaking, in our international policy we firmly act to develop relations with socialist countries, developing countries, small and medium-sized states, developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system. We base and will always base these relations on principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and nonuse of force and the threat of force. We consider as one of the historic missions of socialism and communism--aside from freeing peoples from all kinds of oppression--to save mankind from a new war, to establish new and democratic relations among peoples; relations of equality and mutual respect, to attain disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to do everything to eliminate war from the life of peoples and from our planet. We must do everything to insure that socialism fulfills this mission. [applause; chants; cheers]

We know that the attainment of this desideratum of socialism and, as a matter of fact, of all peoples requires consistent activity and active participation in international politics and in solving all problems facing contemporary mankind in a new manner, in the interest of all nations. We act and will continue to resolutely act to solve contentious interstate problems through peaceful negotiations and to renounce the use of military means and force in solving them. As a matter of fact, life itself shows that the resort to military means and force in solving various interstate problems only complicates things, creates greater difficulties for the respective peoples and endangers peace in the entire area and throughout the world.

In developing international cooperation with all states, regardless of social system, we will unflinchingly act to insure our people's peaceful work and the possibility that they can concentrate their forces on developing the socialist society at a fast pace and contribute to insuring that each nation can devote itself to independent socio-economic development. We know that, in this struggle, we must strengthen the solidarity and unity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and that an important role in this respect devolves on the peoples, who ultimately are the decisive force in attaining a new policy of equality, a better and more just world and cooperation and peace among all nations. [applause]

Comrades, I would like it to be well understood that we never forget that until disarmament and new international relations are a reality, we are obliged to do everything to strengthen our armed forces and the capacity to defend our country. We will do everything in the future, too, we will make all necessary efforts to make sure that our fatherland has a reliable defender in its armed forces and that all our people can defend their independence, socialism and freedom. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

Esteemed comrades, in conclusion I would like to express the conviction that all military men of our armed forces will do everything to improve and perfect the level of their combat and political training and to strengthen the action capability of each unit, so that each man can always carry out the mission entrusted to him. I am fully convinced that resolute action will be taken in this respect, that shortcomings will be completely eliminated in the future and that ever more important successes will be attained in all fields, in military activity, in the economic activity of fulfilling the program drafted by the 11th congress and in the political-educational activity. With this conviction, I wish you and all of our armed forces ever greater successes, much health and happiness. [loud applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"] [end recording]

II. 18 Sep 78 H 14 ROMANIA

PRC'S HUA RECEIVES MANESCU, HOSTS DINNER

AU1520480Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 15 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, received Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon, at the Palace of the National People's Congress.

On this occasion Comrade Hua Kuo-feng asked the prime minister of the Romanian Government to thank Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu most warmly for the particularly warm and friendly reception extended to him by all the Romanian party and people during his visit to Romania. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng recalled with satisfaction the results of the talks held with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest and Peking and stressed that they will contribute to cementing the close relations of sincere friendship between our parties, countries and peoples and to the cause of progress and peace in the world.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Prime Minister of the government Comrade Manea Manescu extended to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng cordial greetings, wishes for health and happiness and wishes for new and great successes in his activity at the head of the party and state; he also extended wishes to the friendly Chinese people for ever more important successes in all fields of activity.

In thanking him, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng asked the guest to extend to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cordial and friendly greetings and wishes for health, happiness, prosperity and long life, in his own behalf and on behalf of the CCP and the Chinese people, as well as wishes to the Romanian people for new and ever greater successes in the grand work of socialist construction.

During the meeting Chairman Hua Kuo-feng stressed the good Romanian-Chinese ties and emphasized the prospects for their future development on many planes, in the spirit of understandings concluded with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu during the talks in Bucharest and Peking. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng eulogized and warmly praised the Romanian party and people, who, under the leadership of their great leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are progressing resolutely and firmly along the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, by insuring a high development rate of industry, agriculture and culture and raising the living standard of all the people. At the same time Chairman Hua Kuo-feng pointed out the current concerns of the Chinese party-state leadership with unflinchingly implementing the CCP decisions.

Comrade Manea Manescu presented some of the current and future concerns of the Romanian party and people. The sides also broached certain aspects of the international life. The meeting proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng then gave a dinner in honor of Comrade Manea Manescu. During the dinner Comrade Hua Kuo-feng toasted the head of the Romanian party and state Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the lasting friendship between our parties, countries and peoples.

Comrade Manea Manescu in turn toasted the health of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the other Chinese party-state leaders present at the dinner, as well as the new and ever greater successes of the friendly Chinese people in all fields of activity.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng had a very cordial talk with those present at the dinner. The dinner was attended by Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Chen Mu-hua and other officials.

PRESIDENT TITO'S OFFICIAL 17 SEP ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Greets Losonczi on Birthday

LD180555Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1821 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep, TANJUG--Yugoslav President Tito has sent a message of greetings to Hungarian Presidential Council President Pal Losonczi on the occasion of his birthday.

Receives Agricultural Delegation

LD171440Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Osijek--Today, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, in the Tikves hunting area of the Jelen hunting and forestry estate, received a delegation from the Belje agricultural and industrial combine. The reception was also attended by Comrades Stane Dolanc, Milos Minic and Milutin Baltic.

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON UPCOMING BREZHNEV VISIT TO HUNGARY

AU180837Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 78 p 3 AU

[Risto Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 16 Sep--As has been unofficially learned here, a Soviet party and state delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev will pay an official visit to Hungary in the first half of October. Brezhnev last paid an official visit to Hungary 5 years ago and Janos Kadar paid an official visit to the USSR in 1974.

At the same time, it has been heard among the circles of East European allies that a summit meeting, a consultative meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, might soon be held, most likely in Budapest.

These two events are probably linked together in some way because a similar linkage took place in November 1976. First Leonid Brezhnev paid an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu and, after the conclusion of the visit, stayed in Bucharest another 2 days to attend the consultative meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The visit to be made by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to Hungary has been planned for a long time and is one of the official meetings among the highest leaders of the East European allies, which, however, are not very frequent.

Soviet-Hungarian relations have developed very successfully in recent years in all spheres, even including the economic field, in which there were certain problems 4 years ago. In the field of foreign political affairs, the USSR and Hungary have achieved a high degree of coordination, which has long been stressed as a necessity among the countries of "the socialist community." This has been constantly confirmed by concrete actions, by statements of the highest USSR and Hungarian leaders and, naturally, by the activities of the information media. For example, the Hungarian party organ, NEPSZABADSAG, recently joined in the very sharp criticism of China's foreign policy.

In other words, Leonid Brezhnev's visit is being prepared at a time of constant, grow cooperation between these two allied countries.

Just as the official meeting between Kadar and Brezhnev is being discussed here as an imminent event, "the Warsaw summit" meeting is treated more as a matter of conjecture than as an event that will necessarily take place.

Observers believe that coordination of policies along the course of overcoming difficulties in the development of detente between the East and the West and possibly the coordination of positions and actions in connection with China's dynamic opening on the international scene and the related intensification of Soviet-Chinese political confrontation might be the very topical political questions under examination at the coming "Warsaw summit," which might be held in Budapest.

ZARKOVIC-LED DELEGATION ENDS 4-DAY VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

LD151510Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1117 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Sep, TANJUG--A Yugoslav delegation headed by Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic left Addis Ababa this morning, where it attended the 4th anniversary celebrations of Ethiopia's revolution. The Yugoslav delegation was received during its four-day visit by Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Major Mengistu.

Zarkovic Comments

LD152100Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep, TANJUG--The Yugoslav state and party delegation which attended the celebration of the 4th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution in Addis Ababa returned here today. The delegation was headed by Presidency of Yugoslavia and Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic.

On arrival, Vidoje Zarkovic said that the Yugoslav delegation conveyed to Chairman Mengistu a message from President Tito about Yugoslavia's assessment of Yugoslav-Ethiopian bilateral cooperation and cooperation with the non-aligned movement and at the international level, in general, and Yugoslavia's position on some topical international questions.

"The celebration of the Ethiopian revolution's 4th anniversary was a very impressive manifestation of the Ethiopian people's victory over numerous internal and foreign enemies," Zarkovic stated. "The celebration was also an impressive manifestation of the country's (internal) political consolidation following the major military victories and of the Ethiopian people's commitment to the revolution and its goals," Zarkovic said.

"Yugoslavia is one of the countries which has wholeheartedly supported the Ethiopian revolution from the very first day. It has continually been giving moral, political and material support to the Ethiopian revolution, aware of the revolution's historic importance not only for the Ethiopian people but, also, Africa and even the contemporary world in general," Zarkovic set out. Zarkovic said that the mutual readiness for and interest in developing friendly cooperation between the two countries at the bilateral and international levels was expressed during the talks with Chairman Mengistu and other Ethiopian officials.

"During the talks, we explained our position that the strength of the non-aligned movement above all depends on the movement's unity and consistent orientation of opposing all forms of imperialism, colonialism, domination and hegemony in the struggle of the non-aligned against the division of the world into military-political blocs and for peace, equal international cooperation and a new international economic order," Zarkovic stated.

POTOCAR-LED ARMY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN INDIA 15 SEP

LD151851Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1753 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Sep, TANJUG--A delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army, headed by the chief of the general staff Col Gen Stane Potocar, arrived here today on a five-day friendly visit to India's Armed Forces.

During the stay in India, the delegation will have talks with the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force commanders.

MIJATOVIC-LED SFRY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN INDIA 15 SEP

LD152156Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1647 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Peking--The state and party delegation from Yugoslavia, which attended the celebrations in Pyongyang marking the 30th anniversary of the DPRK, left Peking this evening for Belgrade.

The delegation, headed by Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was seen off by Ulanfu, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the National Committee of the National People's Congress, and by several Chinese officials.

Also present at the departure was Mirko Ostojic, SFRY ambassador to the PRC.

Mijatovic Makes Statement

AU172016Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Sep 78 AU

[Statement by Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Presidium, on his return from the DPRK and the PRC on 17 Sep--recorded]

[Text] The state and party delegation led by Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Presidium, which attended the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and then paid a friendly visit to China, has returned to Belgrade. Cvijetin Mijatovic has made the following statement for Radio Belgrade:

[Mijatovic--begin recording] This was a jubilee which suitably marked all the efforts and great achievements of the Korean people over 3 decades, and which we can understand and appreciate only if we bear in mind what Korea was like after the terrible war, which lasted many years and in which it made great sacrifices in lives and material and was, so to speak, bled white and destroyed.

The Korean people now build their socialist society on the basis of full independence, equality and self-defense, moving along their own road and with their own forces. They constantly stress this, and carry this out.

We also had the honor of being received by Comrade Kim Il-song, DPRK president; on the occasion, we conveyed to President Kim Il-song a verbal message from Comrade Tito and conducted very cordial, friendly talks, about both our bilateral relations and some international questions, especially regarding current opportunities for the kind of [illegible] cooperation which our two socialist countries may and should conduct.

Korea, the DPRK, is now fully occupied by a special problem, a justified request for unification of North and South Korea, which is the desire of all Korean people. They wish to achieve this by peaceful means, and as is known, we extend our comprehensive support for this. They also received special support by the conference of foreign affairs ministers of the nonalined countries recently held in Belgrade. We are returning from Korea with very positive and pleasant impressions, especially of the desires expressed everywhere for an accelerated development of our bilateral relations, for successes in our efforts in building our socialist society, along our road on the basis of self-management and our nonalined foreign policy.

On our return, we stopped for a short stay in China, in Peking. We had the honor of being received by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council. The talks which we had on that occasion were substantial and friendly, permeated with satisfaction and impressions of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia and his talk with Comrade Tito and other Yugoslav leaders. In these talks we also referred to our past, to the revolutionary road travelled by our two parties and peoples. We spoke especially about how, now that a high level of agreement on principles has been achieved in the talks between the two presidents--Comrade Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng--efforts should be invested and the things that had been agreed upon realized, and about how to implement them.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng sent his cordial greetings and the greetings of the Chinese people to our President, Comrade Tito, to the Yugoslav leaders and to the peoples of Yugoslavia. This time, we could again see, both in the DPRK and in the PRC, how great their sympathies are, what prestige is enjoyed in these countries by Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito, how great the understanding is for our foreign policy, our nonalined policy, and how great the interest is in our internal development and in our self-management. [end recording]

GRLICKOV RECEIVES VISITING BENIN DELEGATION FOR TALKS

LD151520Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1121 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep, TANJUG--Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Aleksandar Grlickov has received Benin's state-party delegation headed by Simon Oguma, Politburo member and the Economic Commission chairman of Benin's National Revolutionary Party. Views and assessments were exchanged on the situation and relations in the present-day workers' and progressive movement. Especially involved were the activity of the non-aligned countries and relations on the African Continent. They also discussed relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the National Revolutionary Party of Benin. They discussed the possibilities for the further advancement of cooperation between the two parties and in this regard a programme for cooperation was outlined.

Joint Communique Issued

LD151520Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A joint communique on the Yugoslav-Benin talks was published here [illegible]

The state and party delegation of the People's Republic of Benin, led by Simon Oguma, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, visited the SFRY from 9 to 14 September 1978 at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. The Yugoslav delegation was led by Milovan Zidar, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture.

During its stay, the Benin delegation was received by Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency, through whom Simon Oguma, head of the delegation, forwarded a personal message from Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin, to Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY. The delegation was also received by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

Isidore Amoussou, minister of finance of the People's Republic of Benin, called on Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance. The delegation of the People's Republic of Benin also visited some work organizations, where it held talks on concrete business activity and obtained detailed explanations in connection with concrete experiences of the SFRY. The delegation also visited some scientific-research institutions in Belgrade and Novi Sad.

During the meetings, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding, the two delegations carried out a detailed exchange of views on the present situation and on prospects for development of bilateral cooperation. In their talks, Milovan Zidar and Simon Oguma, leader of the Benin delegation, noted that the economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries was not sufficiently developed and that it did not correspond to the real possibilities and needs of the two countries. The possibilities of cooperation in various economic sectors were also considered and the two sides expressed readiness to make the necessary effort to raise this cooperation to a higher level. To this end, an agreement was signed on economic cooperation, as were a trade agreement and a protocol on the talks. Plans for cooperation in the field of technology, science, culture and some other sectors were also established.

The Benin delegation was also received in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium. During the meeting, the two sides carried out a wide exchange of opinion and mutual information and again confirmed their adherence to the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, mutual respect between countries and noninterference in internal affairs. They expressed the conviction that the development and strengthening of the nonalined movement on these bases served the cause of peace and security in the world, as well as the prosperity and well-being of, and friendship among peoples. On this occasion, desire was expressed to further develop cooperation between the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin and the LCY.

IRAQI DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With Ljubicic Begin

LD151658Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Col Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah Talfah, defense minister of the Republic of Iraq, arrived today on an official and friendly visit to our country and armed forces at the invitation of Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense.

General Talfah is accompanied by an Iraqi Armed Forces delegation. Immediately after his arrival, General Talfah visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and held talks with his host, General Ljubicic. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere and concerned the promotion of relations between the armed forces of the two countries. The talks were also attended by the two ministers' associates. During their stay in our country, the Iraqi guests will visit some units and institutions of our armed forces and organizations of associated labor.

Visit Continues

LD161316Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Col 'Adnan Khayrallah Talfah, Iraqi defense minister, who is heading an armed forces delegation from his country on a visit to our armed forces, today visited the permanent exhibition of weapons and military equipment in Nikinci. Accompanied by Col Gen Dusan Vujatovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, and Lt Col Gen Janko Susnjar, Minister Talfah and the members of the delegation were acquainted with the important achievements of the Yugoslav military industry in the production of weapons, munitions and various military equipment for all kinds of armed forces. Before leaving for Nikinci, Colonel Talfah laid a wreath at the monument to the unknown soldier on Avala.

MILAN MUNICIPAL DELEGATION ON VISIT IN SLOVENIA

Meets With Ljubljana Leader

LD162328Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The Milan delegation, led by Mayor Carlo Tognoli, has arrived on a 3-day visit to Ljubljana. This morning, the delegation was received by Marjan Rozic, president of the Ljubljana Municipal Assembly, and his associates.

Expressing satisfaction with the meeting, he stressed that cooperation between Ljubljana and Milan to date had been successful. We hope, Rozic said, that the visit will contribute even more to good relations between the two cities and countries, which are linked by traditional friendship, as well as to consolidation of the foundations of the Osimo agreements. Milan's mayor expressed thanks for the cordial reception and said, among other things, that the transmissions of Koper television had contributed much to the improvement of contacts between Ljubljana and Milan. We believe, he stressed, that with this meeting the economic and industrial cooperation between the two cities and our two countries will intensify. We sincerely advocate implementation of the Osimo agreements. The Milan delegation will visit a number of institutions in Ljubljana, including the clinical center and some tourist areas in Gorenjsko.

Received by Vratusa

LD162326Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Republican Executive Council of Slovenia, today received a delegation of the Italian city of Milan, led by Carlo Tognoli, the mayor, which is visiting Slovenia at the invitation of the Ljubljana Municipal Assembly.

Dr Vratusa talked with his visitors about the basic characteristics of the Yugoslav sociopolitical and economic system.

U.S.-SFRY WORKING GROUP FOR TRADE FORMED IN WASHINGTON

AU1516311Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Sep 78 AU

[Text] A U.S.-Yugoslav working group for promoting trade and economic cooperation between the two countries has been formed in Washington. The group will be headed by Frank Weil, assistant secretary of commerce, and our ambassador, Dimce Belovski.

A similar working group will be formed in Belgrade. The formation of these groups results from the agreement reached during President Tito's visit to Washington.

U.S. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL MEETS WITH LUDVIGER

LD1623162Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Dr Emil Ludviger, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, today received Frank Weil, assistant secretary for domestic and international business in the Department of Commerce of the United States. Lawrence Eagleburger, the U.S. ambassador in Yugoslavia, G. Evans, counsellor at the U.S. Embassy for economic questions and G. Grobel, U.S.consul general in Zagreb, also took part in the talks held on that occasion.

Received by Finance Minister

LD1800102Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Government member and Federal Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic today received Frank Weil, United States assistant secretary for commerce and President Carter's envoy to this year's Zagreb international fair.

During a lengthy talk, views were exchanged on Yugoslav-United States economic cooperation, in general, and current trade, in particular. Both sides pointed out that current Yugoslav-United States trade is below the two countries' potentials and interests. The conviction was expressed that adequate ways for a more intensive promotion of overall Yugoslav-United States economic relations will be facilitated by the formation of working groups for specific questions of bilateral economic cooperation.

DRAGAN VIEWS ECONOMIC, TRADE TALKS WITH SWISS

LD1806252Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--"We had concrete and successful talks with the representatives of the Swiss Government and with executives of Swiss enterprises and banks." This was said by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Slovene Executive Council, as he assessed the results of the 7-day visit made to Switzerland by a Slovene economic delegation. The political mood established in the wake of the recent visit to Switzerland by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, added Dragan, has greatly contributed to the good results of these talks.

According to Zvone Dragan, the aim of this visit was to insure a long-term, gradual increase of our exports and a more purposeful policy of imports. "It is undeniable that our present greatly imbalanced trade with that country will not be reduced mainly as a result of conventional foreign trade exchange. It will be necessary, therefore, to expand all forms of long-term industrial cooperation, of joint investments and of appearance on third markets, especially in the nonalined and developing countries."

The people we spoke to in Switzerland, stressed Dragan, agreed with this stand. Both sides have agreed to study and prepare joint programs of our two industries' appearance in these countries. The Swiss side was particularly interested in a long-term joint appearance of the two economies on the Chinese market.

Representatives of some Slovene work organizations, of the bank of Ljubljana and of the Slovene Chamber of Economy held separate talks with their Swiss partners on concrete possibilities of joint export. According to Dragan, at this moment Iskra, which already has a very successful Perles electrical machines factory in Switzerland, TGA Kidricevo, Slovenijales, Meblo, Intereksport, Jesenice ironworks, Gorenje, Litostroj, Kolinska and some other work organizations have the greatest opportunity to do this. Slovene businessmen had talks with representatives of the Swiss Government and banks on the possibility of obtaining foreign financial resources for construction of the tunnel under the Karavanke mountains and for some other roads in Slovenia. The Swiss side, said Dragan, among other things, has given us assurances that they will support us in these desires and aspirations.

TANJUG REPORTS ON FORTHCOMING VRHOVEC-ANDREI MEETING

LD162114Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1657 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Sep, TANJUG--Romanian diplomatic sources attribute considerable importance to the forthcoming friendly working visit to Romania of Yugoslavia's Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. Vrhovec and Stefan Andrei, Romania's foreign minister, will be meeting for the first time in their present capacities.

The Vrhovec-Andrei meeting in Bucharest will also afford an opportunity for an exchange of views on current bilateral cooperation and current issues in international affairs. Developed political relations, successful economic cooperation and the positive results attained in cultural relations will guarantee a fruitful dialogue between the two countries' foreign ministers, political sources here underline. The forthcoming talks are also expected to provide a fresh impetus to expansion of comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania.

REACTION TO CAMP DAVID MIDDLE EAST TALKS REPORTED

15 Sep TANJUG Report

LD151210Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Special correspondent report]

[Text] Thurmont, 15 Sep, TANJUG--All the time limits for the Camp David talks have been exceeded. Even today, when some word of its outcome seemed certain, no indications are available.

On the contrary, it is believed that the tripartite Carter-As-Sadat-Begin talks will continue over the weekend.

The constant extensions of the summit point not only to an anxious desire for some kind of result (at least in general terms and in principle) but even more to the difficulties in achieving anything at all.

Israel's inflexibility is still undoubtedly the main obstacle. It is reflected in Begin's rejection of an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and refusal to acknowledge even a limited right to self-determination to the Palestinians.

The Camp David talks will yield no result as long as the United States is unable to make Begin change his views. President as-Sadat can accept nothing less than that. He cannot because of his responsibility to other Arab nations. He obviously cannot give his consent to "solutions in principle" or Camp David summit decisions, which do nothing but promise more talks towards a hazy solution, as is, in fact, Begin's well-known tactic. Begin is holding to this practice at Camp David too. "We are ready to talk about everything," declares the Israeli prime minister. But when it comes to the concrete demands for withdrawal or recognition of a Palestinian identity, these are uncompromisingly refused.

Despite the total secrecy surrounding the talks and possibilities of their outcome, many still believe that Carter will succeed in bringing the Camp David talks to a final solution. But what the solution will be or mean, nobody can tell.

16 Sep TANJUG Report

LD1619402 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep, TANJUG--Moscow's manifest suspicions about the Camp David tripartite meeting remain the same as before the negotiations started. No "separate agreements" can lead to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, political observers here assess. The just and lasting peace, Moscow stresses, should be sought in the Geneva conference alone, with the participation of all parties concerned.

In their joint statement less than a year ago the USSR and U.S. demanded the resumption of the Geneva conference as conducive to the final solution of the key problems, it is noted here. In this statement, the necessity was underlined for Israel to withdraw from all territories it had occupied in 1967 and for the legal rights to be secured for the Palestinian people. The Camp David meeting, it is assessed here, evidently demonstrates that "Washington blatantly renounces its own obligations".

In stressing this aspect, the NOVOYE VREMYA weekly describes the Camp David talks as an attempt to "form a military-political alliance between Israeli expansionists and Arab reaction, under U.S. patronage."

Radio Notes Agreement

AU1811442 Novi Sad Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Text] At the White House at 0230 hours, Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israel's Prime Minister Begin signed two documents [words indistinct] on peace between the two countries.

The accord reached at the tripartite summit at Camp David envisages that Egypt and Israel will sign a peace treaty within 3 months. During this period, the parties concerned will determine more precisely the individual points of the treaty included in the text of the two documents signed by As-Sadat and Begin last night.

FURTHER CRITICISM OF FRG'S HANDLING OF TERRORISTS

Sundic Commentary

LD1515122Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Let us start with the foreign policy commentary devoted to the strange and incomprehensible decision of the FRG Government not to extradite to Yugoslavia the three anti-Yugoslav terrorists. Milika Sundic comments:

The FRG Government's decision not to extradite the three terrorists to Yugoslavia can be assessed as surprising, incomprehensible and unacceptable, and the explanation for its action as illogical, very strange and worrying. For example, the FRG Government asserts that it found no judicial reasons to comply with the Yugoslav Government's demand for extradition of the three terrorists. In the case of the terrorists Dragoja and Milicevic, it says it must respect the decision of the Frankfurt court; but regarding the main terrorist leader, Bilandzic, whom a Cologne court decides should be extradited to Yugoslavia, this very same government, without even waiting for the decision of the FRG constitutional court, acted contrary to the decision of the Cologne court, thereby demolishing one of its basic principles--that court decisions should be respected.

All the reasons for this strange decision given by the FRG Government are completely unacceptable, both from the legal and the political point of view, because the question arises as to what else the Yugoslav side should have done to enable the FRG Government to reach a positive decision, particularly regarding the fact that in its decision on the extradition of the terrorist Bilandzic, the Cologne court had in mind precisely the arguments which Yugoslavia put at its disposal.

However, this is not the essence of the problem we are dealing with here, because the FRG Government's decision, despite all its legal ruses, proves only one thing: That the FRG Government failed to fulfill its obligations toward Yugoslavia in the spirit of the conventions that the two governments signed, in which it is agreed that acts of terrorism, both domestic and foreign, cannot be treated in different fashion.

Yugoslavia has done a great deal in the postwar period to develop good, friendly relations with the FRG. This is well known both to the FRG Government and to the world public. For its part, the FRG Government has also held out the conviction that it wants such relations with Yugoslavia. However, by its decision not to extradite the three anti-Yugoslav terrorists to Yugoslavia, the FRG Government has dealt a severe blow to these efforts, because it is indeed impossible to construct good relations with a country--in this case with Yugoslavia--while defending terrorists whose goal is to bring down Yugoslavia, with the aid of the most reactionary forces in the world, who share this goal and program. The Yugoslav public cannot understand this, nor can it have any trust in the policy of a government that ignores international conventions.

There is no doubt that the FRG Government's decision serves to encourage anti-Yugoslav terrorism and terrorism in general, both in the territory of the FRG and in other countries which extend refuge to terrorists.

The best evidence of this is the anti-Yugoslav campaign in the FRG, the exclusive purpose of which has been to encourage anti-Yugoslav terrorism, protect terrorists, and bring exultation to those very circles that interpret the Bonn government's decision as their own great victory.

For all these reasons, we are not convinced that the FRG Government has given sufficient thought to the consequences of its decision, not only as regards Yugoslav-FRG relations but in terms of its own security and legal order. It may even be suspected that certain extra-German factors have had an influence on the decision of the Bonn government. These are forces which count on the services of terrorists in waging a psychological war against Yugoslavia, forces which want to push the world into cold war and torpedo the decisions of Helsinki and the United Nations on struggle against terrorism. If anyone has lost anything through this decision, it is the FRG government above all. But this is likewise a blow to all efforts made by the entire international community in the struggle for lasting and stable peace. Therefore, there is no justification--nor can there be--for the FRG Government having adopted this strange decision, which is, to put it mildly, amazing and is unreasonable and very dangerous behavior toward a sovereign state which is making enormous efforts in various directions, so that the world can live in peace.

POLITIKA, VJESNIK CONDEMNATIONS

LD152218Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

["Yugoslav Press on Bonn Government Decision"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep, TANJUG--The Belgrade daily POLITIKA today carries a detailed report and commentary from its Bonn correspondent on the release of Yugoslav Ustashi terrorist Stjepan Bilandzic from jail in Cologne.

The reasons which made the Schmidt-Genscher government refuse the extradition of Stjepan Bilandzic, emigrant terrorist leader and the haste with which he was released from jail--ignoring the opinion of the Cologne court and without waiting for the decision of the supreme court--are seen as notably confused in Bonn, POLITIKA writes.

Further, the paper says, the impression prevails that this decision was made under certain pressure and with not a very clear conscience. The Federal Republic of Germany's press is quoted in support of this point.

POLITIKA quotes the German press stating that "The Bonn government has deliberately calculated on this decision to damage relations with Yugoslavia." In this context German papers perceive Bonn's continued pressure on Yugoslav authorities to extradite four German anarchists, regardless of the Federal Republic of Germany's refusal to extradite the Yugoslav terrorists.

This is further confirmation of Bonn's double standard: It prosecutes domestic anarchists who are a nuisance to the Federal Republic of Germany as a state and supports and protects terrorists plotting against other countries. This can certainly not be accepted and understood either as a method or as an attitude, especially not in the international context as part of bilateral relations between sovereign states, concludes POLITIKA. The undisturbed and almost totally unrestrained activity of extreme emigration and terrorist groups has for years now been a stain on friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany and a serious (?obstacle) to the improvement and promotion of cooperation, writes the Zagreb VJESNIK today.

In this connection, VJESNIK wonders how long will Bonn continue this double standard, and how long will criminals and murderers be allowed to hide in the F.R. of Germany behind the facade of political emigres.

TANJUG Criticism

LD171720Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

["Bonn's Incomprehensible Decision"--TANJUG Headline, Article by Editor Vlada Miletic]

[Text] Belgrade--The incomprehensible and unacceptable decision of the Bonn government to refuse extradition of the fascist terrorist Stjepan Bilandzic represents a heavy blow to the good and increasingly better relations between the SFRY and the FRG. This blow is so heavy that its consequences cannot be grasped, at least not for the time being. This is the only thing which is certain at this point in time.

This is so because whenever it has, up to now, refused to extradite individual fascist terrorists from the ranks of Yugoslav emigres, the FRG Government has explained this by referring to the relevent court's decision, on the basis of the constitution and the law of the FRG, that there is no case for extradition and it, as the government of a democratic, solid, stable state with a rule of law cannot, with the best of will, refuse to respect the court's decision.

This has been the case up to now because the courts in the FRG have always adopted decisions according to which extradition could not be approved. But this time--since Bilandzic is a major terrorists gangster, whose responsibility for and participation in the killing of our diplomats and [word indistinct] as well as various other terrorist acts span several continents--the higher land court in Cologne, being responsible for this case, could not remain entirely blind to numerous proofs, and it therefore decided on a verdict approving Stjepan Bilandzic's extradition to our country.

And without waiting for the ruling of the higher court--perhaps worried about that one, too, not confirming the verdict of the Cologne court--the West German Government ruled that Bilandzic should not be extradited. Thus, the stories about the democratic state with a rule of law which strictly observes its laws and the constitution have remained, while the true, naked and crude truth has come to the fore: the FRG Government protects terrorists--of course not all of them, but those fascist gangsters whose criminal activity is directed against Yugoslavia; it protects them even when their hands are so deeply smeared with the blood of innocent people that not a single court, not even the one in Cologne, can turn a blind eye to it.

On the other hand, that selfsame Bonn government has, on the international scene in the last few years, been among the most active in condemning terrorism and in activities directed against terrorist actions. It was the initiator of UN action in the struggle against international terrorism at the 65th session of the Inter Parliamentary Union, which ended in Bonn a few days ago; the Bundestag delegation signed the resolution on combating international terrorism, while it also signed--with the SFRY--the convention on extradition of criminals, including terrorists. Other activities of the Bonn government in combating international terrorism are numerous, particularly since various terrorist groups have also been operating against its members and the security of its citizens.

Finally, the numerous statements issued by the West German Government and by its top-ranking officials--Chancellor Schmidt, Minister Genscher, Wischnewski--should also be recalled, statements in which very vocal support has been expressed for preservation of our sovereignty, independence and integrity.

After all this, in a situation in which all aspects for extradition of a criminal in line with international law have been met, the FRG Government simply turns a deaf ear to the international obligations which it has taken on and which it has, often, initiated itself--and it refuses to extradite a terrorist of major international importance.

Of course, we can only guess the reasons which have led the Bonn government to take this step, which compromises it so gravely in the eyes of both our public and others. Perhaps this has something to do with preelection bargaining or with other internal political reasons; perhaps it is in the history of the terrorist Stjepan Bilandzic that one might find the [word indistinct] reasons for such decisions. Bilandzic is evidently a very important person who knows a lot about his masters, even about the most important, and it should, therefore, not be allowed under any circumstances--certain forces in the FRG believe--for them to be talked about in a Yugoslav court. Lastly, perhaps other pressures, too, brought by the blackest West German reaction, influenced Schmidt's cabinet to behave so hypocritically toward our country.

Be that as it may, we must be aware of the fact that the Bonn government has protected a criminal who, the day before yesterday, was even released from prison, and who bears a lot of responsibility for the killing of Ambassador Rolovic, for the death of 27 Yugoslavs in the JAT [Yugoslav Aero-Transport] DC-9 which crashed over Czechoslovakia, and for a series of other crimes. The list is far too long for us to enumerate each case again. It is with good reason that we are concerned when we see that a country is openly protecting such criminals and their activities. And it is this which renders this decision by the Bonn government a severe blow to relations between the SFRY and the FRG, and which gives to this blow an exceptional impact.

There have been various obstacles in development of these relations but it seemed that there had been endeavors to overcome these difficulties, to promote equitable cooperation by taking into consideration the interests of both countries, and that this had begun to yield results. As regards the consequences which this new decision by the Bonn government will have for the creation of an atmosphere conducive to international terrorism--it is nearly certain--we are not the only ones who will be affected.

BONN'S PROMISE OF ANTITERRORIST MEASURES NOTED

LD162120Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, 16 Sep, TANJUG--The Bonn government has pledged to take more severe measures, in the future, against foreign terrorist organizations active in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. This was stated last night by the government's official press representative, State Secretary Klaus Boelling, following criticism of the government for applying double standards with regard to terrorism, as manifested in its refusal to extradite three terrorists to Yugoslavia.

In a televised interview, Boelling said the government and prosecution authorities will take advantage of all available legal measures and acts to thwart emigrant organizations using violence as an instrument of politics.

Criticized by a number of leading papers in the FR of Germany, which have voiced surprise over the court authorities' lack of political judgement, the authorized ministries and security services in Bonn emphasize the important results allegedly attained in the past few years in suppressing anti-Yugoslav terrorism.

In the post-war period, the FR of Germany's Internal Affairs Ministry placed a total of five administrative bans on the activity of anti-Yugoslav terrorist organizations. In place of the undisguised moral and material support at first extended, at the level of local organs of government, to anti-Yugoslav terrorists, there has been an evident effort in recent years to isolate these terrorist circles or restrict their activity. No one took into account, however, that once these formal bans were placed new organized groups sharing the same members, goals and methods emerged on the territory of the FR of Germany. According to legal regulations effective in the FR of Germany, the terrorist Stjepan Bilandzic, whom the Bonn government recently refused to extradite to Yugoslavia, must not engage in political activity.

The terrorist Stjepan Bilandzic enjoys, however, the status of a "freedom fighter" in the FR of Germany, appearing on TV and granting lengthy interviews to rightist and other bourgeois papers.

Soon after the Bonn government announced its decision not to extradite him, Bilandzic told a Cologne paper that he will resume his activity.

FRG Press Welcomes Promise

LD1621222Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, 16 Sep, TANJUG--The press in the Federal Republic of Germany today devotes special attention to the statement made by Klaus Boelling, secretary of state and official press spokesman of the Federal Government, who said that the Federal Government will take more resolute measures against anti-Yugoslav terrorists.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes today that West German authorities have to date shown incomprehensible patience when it comes to terrorism levelled against Yugoslavia. Boelling's assurances that things will change are aimed at mitigating justified bitter feelings in Belgrade in the wake of the Bonn government's recent decision not to extradite three terrorists to Yugoslavia.

It is a must, indeed, that our authorities and courts start treating more responsibly the bloody crimes of emigres. For instance, it is incomprehensible that Stjepan Bilandzic, one of the three anti-Yugoslav terrorists mentioned, and one accused of serious crimes is at liberty now, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes.

KARDELJ SENDS CONDOLENCES TO FAMILY OF BERNARDIC

LD1513285Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Edvard Kardelj, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram expressing his condolences to the family of the deceased Dragan Bernardic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs.

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